COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

NUMBER 5022. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RESTRICTED COINAGE.

Letter to Director Leech Regarding Silver Coinage.

What the Powers of Congress Are in this Direction.

Senator Wolcott's Views on Windom's Lead Ore Decision.

An Unpleasant Shock to Whole Western Mining Industry.

Restriction of Silver Coinage.

DENVER, October 26.—The following letter was sent to Washington to-day:

DENVER, Colo., October 25, 1889.

To Hon. E. O. Leech, Director U. S. Mint, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a clipping from the Denver *Republican* of the 22d inst. In it you are represented as ridiculing the action of the Colorado Mining Stock exchange in proposing to send a citizen of the United States to Philadelphia with a quantity of silver bullion to make a demand that the same be coined for use and benefit of the owner. I beg to enclose a brief statement of the reasons for our proposed action, prepared at my request by Geo. W. Merrick of this city, and would respectfully ask you to kindly indicate what you regard as ridiculous or absurd in it. Very truly,

GEO. F. RICHARDSON,
President Colorado Mining Stock Exchange.

Mr. Merrick's letter, after fully explaining the law and constitution upon this point at some length, concludes as follows:

If congress can limit or restrict the coinage of silver it can also limit or restrict the coinage of gold. Congress [illegible] power over silver that it does not equally possess over gold. If congress [illegible] these extreme powers it can and will destroy all the constitutional metal money of the people. The proposition that the people intended to delegate such an extreme and dangerous power to congress by the words "to coin money and regulate its value" cannot be entertained. The authority is to create, to preserve, not to impair or destroy. "The affirmative grant is a negative to all other power."

It therefore follows that so much of section 14, of the act of 1873 (sec. 3511, R. S.), as attempts to displace silver from its co-ordinate position as a standard of value is unconstitutional; that so much of section 21, of the act of 1873 (sec. 3520, R. S.), as attempts to limit the deposit of silver bullion by the people, for coinage into trade dollars only, is unconstitutional; that so much of the act (sec. 3586, R. S.) as attempts to limit the use of silver coin is unconstitutional. None of the provisions of the several sections referred to are necessary and proper to carry into effect the delegated power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," but are calculated to destroy, impair and embarrass the people by depriving them of a large portion of their debt paying medium.

The enjoyment of an inherent right for eighty one years under the constitution and laws construed by congress and the courts, [illegible] it certain that no subsequent act of congress can impair those rights or deprive the people of the enjoyment of them. Congress has no duty to perform in relation to the same, other than to provide that it shall be ready to coin into lawful money of such size and value as the people may desire, all of the constitutional money metals in their possession with no other limitations or restrictions than are necessary to secure the accuracy and uniformity of the product.

M[illegible] on W[illegible]'s Dec[illegible]

DENVER, October 26.—In view of the fact that Colorado is the largest lead and silver producing state in the world and that her citizens are considerably exercised over Secretary Windom's recent lead decision, Senator Wolcott was seen to-day and asked for his opinion upon the decision and its effect in the west. He said:

"The decision is an unpleasant shock and a surprise to the whole mining industry of the west. Already some of the mines carrying low grade ore and heavy in lead have closed down and others are following suit. I saw the secretary in Washington last month on the subject and certainly expected a different result, although the lobby in the interest of the railroads reaching and operating in Old Mexico was very strong. I have hopes that congress will rectify this flagrant wrong perpetrated by the treasury department. In its general treatment of the west, however, it is on a par with the apparent policy of the present administration as evidenced both by the president and his secretary of the interior, as well as by Secretary Windom. The west, however, can largely take care of itself. The whole doctrine of protection rests largely on a basis of enlightened and patriotic self[illegible], and the mining states will begin to question the policy of protecting eastern industries when its own are ignored."

A Man in Woman's Clothes.

DENVER, October 26.—Quite a sensation was created this afternoon at Berthoud, a small village fifty miles north of Denver. Three weeks ago a lady arrived at that place with all the appearances of being highly educated and conducted herself in such a modest and pleasing way that she soon won several admirers, and had it not been for the keen and watchful eye of the city marshal there would no doubt have been a wedding in high life before the winter was over. But the marshal played the detective and as a consequence to-day the young lady was given a suit of men's clothes and told to wear them until she could prove beyond a questionable doubt that she was not a man. The strangest part of it is the woman, or rather man, greatly resembles Tascott, the Chicago murderer, and he will be held until the chief of police of that city can be consulted with.

Found Dead With[illegible]

ASPEN, Colo., October 26.—A. B. Chaplain was found dead last night in his room. It is supposed he died from natural causes. After the removal of the body to the morgue an investigation revealed the fact that he had been struck a heavy blow on the right temple with some blunt instrument. Chaplain was on the streets late yesterday evening in good health. He was one of the first prospectors in Pitkin county. His relatives reside at Black Hawk, where he belonged to the P. O. S. of A.

[illegible]

Opening Naval Bids.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The bids were opened at the navy department at noon in the second endeavor to secure satisfactory proposals for the construction of the three 3000 ton cruisers authorized by the act of congress of September 7th, 1888. The bids did not include armament or equipment. There were five bids as follows: Union Iron works, San Francisco, for one cruiser, $775,000, for two $1,450,000, for three cruisers, $2,051,000, or $684,000 each. N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co., of New York, for one cruiser, $674,000. Columbian Iron works, Baltimore, for one cruiser, $625,000, for two $1,225,000 (this bid was the lowest); Bath Iron works, Bath, Maine, for one cruiser, $675,000, for two, $1,350,000, for three, $2,025,000. Harrison Loring, Boston, one cruiser $674,000.

New York Again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The seventh world's championship game was won to-day by New York. The score was as follows:

[illegible]

The Kentucky Feud.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Judge Lewis is in [illegible] of the Harlan county court house. He has sixty five armed men and is confident of capturing Howard and his party. An account of the feud has been received here giving the stories of both sides. The Howards claim the trouble originated in the killing in self defense of Robert Turner in 1882 and Wilson Howard, who is under indictment for the killing of Wm. Turner in a quarrel ensuing, cannot get a fair trial, and therefore resists arrest. The Turners, represented by Judge Lewis, claim that Robert and William Turner were murdered without provocation and Wilson Howard must be brought to trial. The Howards greatly outnumber the Turners and can secure justice at least. Judge Lewis is not a relative of the Turners and was drawn into the fight only in the discharge of his duty.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The stock market to-day while comparatively active was without a general feature of interest and except for one or two stocks showed but little change as the result of the day's trading.

Adams Express	[illegible]	C., L. & P.	[illegible]
A[illegible] Ex	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A.	[illegible]	Tex. Pacific	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	U. P.	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible] Coal	[illegible]
East Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st preferred	[illegible]	[illegible] Silver	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Worth & D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible] Silver	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North. Pacific	[illegible]	D. T. & G.	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] P. Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]		

Will be B[illegible]ght Back.

DENVER, October 26.—Governor Cooper, of Colorado, to-day issued a requisition on the governor of California for the return to this city of J. Dickson Price. Price was drawn as a venire man in the famous Connors-Marshall case wherein the defendants are charged with conspiracy to rob the Rio Grande express. It being discovered that a number of venire men had been tampered with the entire panel was discharged by the court when Price skipped and is now supposed to be in San Jose. It is alleged he received $500 to stand for acquittal.

Gladstone Makes an Address.

LONDON, October 26.—Gladstone made an address at Chester to-day on the condition of the working classes. In concluding he urged the English workmen to study the history of the American revolution. He claimed it was by and from this country that the love of freedom was sown in America. England now in return reaped the advantages from the American vindication of those principles of freedom which animated the revolution. The system of government in America combined that love of freedom respect for law and desire for order which formed the surest elements of national excellence and greatness. It was not extravagance to say that although there were only two millions of people in the thirteen states at the [illegible] the revolution, the group of statesmen that proceeded from them were a match for any in the whole world and [illegible] those of any one epoch.

A N[illegible] Fatty.

BOSTON, Mass., October 26.—Tuesday afternoon John L. Sullivan and a party of [illegible] Kelly, the ex-champion middleweight, and Tommy Shay, made the rounds of several saloons. In the [illegible] up to a barber shop. Shay, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, had attempted several times to engage Sullivan in conversation upon a matter he did not care to discuss and had been told to desist. While Sullivan was seated in a chair getting shaved Shay again began his talk. Kelly interfered whereupon Shay made insulting remarks to the former, who quickly seized a razor and inflicted a terrible wound under Shay's left eye. Sullivan in the meantime walked out of the place, entered a cab and drove away. Kelly surrendered himself to the police. Shay's wounds are considered extremely dangerous. All sorts of rumors regarding the affair were current.

MATAAFA IS KING.

The Chiefs of the Samoas Trust Elect Mataafa King.

[illegible] and Followers Do Not Assent to the Choice.

[illegible] Between Forces of Native on Savay Island.

Malietoa Makes a Speech Praising his Successor.

Mataafa's Election Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—The Associated press correspondent at Apia under date of October 9 confirms the election of Mataafa as king of Samoa by the chiefs of the various districts. It was expressly provided that Mataafa should serve as king only until the agreement entered into by the three foreign powers should go into effect and then if necessary a new election would be held. Tamasese's followers did not signify their assent to the election.

The correspondent states that a number of Tamasese's followers on the island of Savay have made an attack on some of Mataafa's followers.

When the news of the attack was received Mataafa sent word to his people at the place where the trouble occurred to demand that the guilty parties be delivered to them. The correspondence adds: The excitement has been increased here by the fact that one hundred of Mataafa's followers are now leaving Apia for Savay, where they will be joined by others. Their intention is to burn the houses of Tamasese's men if the parties who attacked their friends are not given up peaceably. It is not improbable that the expedition may result in an open conflict between the forces of Mataafa and Tamasese at Savay.

In the correspondence received by the steamer Mariposa, which has just arrived, an account of the meeting at which Mataafa was elected it says: The meeting was attended by representatives of nearly all the districts and about 2000 natives were present. The old king Malietoa, who was recently brought back from the Marshall Islands was present and was in a very feeble condition. He addressed the people and thanked Mataafa for all he had done for the Samoans during his own banishment. He closed his speech by saying:

"We all have full faith in Mataafa and under his guidance you will now be a prosperous people and permanent peace can be secured to Samoa. I now retire in favor of Mataafa whom you will still follow as you did during my absence." Malietoa then retired and was so weak he had to be conducted to his private quarters. Mataafa then addressed the people, saying:

"I accept the position of king, and with God's assistance we will save Samoa for her people. Malietoa and myself are one in our feelings for the good of our people. We should all work for Samoa. We should not forget what the United States and Great Britain have done for us. We have to thank those nations for our independence. They will advise us right and if we follow their advice it will be for our good. Germany has only tried to frighten us. It is now [illegible] than ever our duty to support our new government."

The three consuls here have received instructions from their governments to recognize Malietoa as king, but he has stated he does not desire to run and that his physical condition is not such as to warrant him in undertaking the responsibility. The impression prevails here, at least among the American and British residents as well as a great majority of natives, that Mataafa is the only man capable of filling the position. According to the determination of the recent meeting of the natives Mataafa is now king, and Malietoa vice king, but this state of affairs may only continue until the result of the Berlin conference is announced. Some excitement exists here on account of the fears of impending trouble.

Commander Woodward of the United States steamer Adams was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa. He discredits the cable dispatch from Sydney about a battle between the native forces of Samoa. He does not know of any of Mataafa's followers having gone to Savay and says there were no indications of trouble when he left Apia.

Cause of Death.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The Cronin trial was resumed this morning and the evidence was continued showing the character of the wounds and the cause of death. After Dr. Moore testified at great length and minuteness as to the wounds on Dr. Cronin's body the defense moved to exclude his testimony on the ground that he read verbatim the report of the trial made by the Associated press in this morning's papers which gave the testimony of Dr. Egbert. They argued that the physician read this knowing he was to testify and that the order of the court excluded witnesses while testimony was being taken yet the reading of testimony had probably the same effect on the hearing. Judge McConnell held it was beyond his power to remedy the matter and overruled the motion.

Pat Dinan, the livery stable keeper, then testified that Coughlin, one of the prisoners, engaged a horse and buggy for a friend on the day Cronin was murdered. This friend came in the evening and took out a white horse and a buggy. Next morning Coughlin cautioned the witness not to say anything about his connection with the matter as it was known he and Cronin were not friends and it might get him (Coughlin) in trouble. This is the horse and buggy [illegible] Court adjourned till Monday.

Well Represented at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—According to advices received from Honolulu to-day there are four American men of war stationed at that port, the Iroquois, Michigan, Nipsic and Alert, the Iroquois having recently arrived from San Francisco and the Michigan from Callao. Admiral Kimberly still remains at Honolulu and the squadron is under his immediate command. It is not known definitely how long he will remain at Honolulu but it is reported he will not return to San Francisco until after the coming elections in the Hawaiian kingdom and it is believed the four war ships will also remain there until after that event.

The trial of the men who [illegible] to

[illegible] Robert W. [illegible] [illegible] they find no bill in [illegible]

Hatch Arrested Again.

DENVER, October 26.—[illegible] W. Hatch of Boston was arrested here [illegible] by the sheriff of [illegible], Colorado, upon a [illegible] charging him with the murder of Henry Hatch his uncle at Burlington, Colo., on the night of April 27th. Shortly after the murder [illegible] W. Hatch was arrested in Birmingham, Mich., and returned to Burlington where he stood a preliminary trial and was acquitted. The present grand jury, however, took up the case and hearing this Hatch immediately came west to meet any charges and was in this city when the true bill was found. He at once telegraphed the officer to come here and take him in charge. The prisoner is now in the county jail. If the case is bailable he will be released on bonds, and if not, he will suffer incarceration until the next regular term of court at Burlington, which will be in October 1890.

Tascott in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—A man said to be Tascott, the Chicago murderer, has been arrested here and will be held until the Chicago authorities can be communicated with. Chief Wood of the detective department has made a careful examination of the suspected man and is satisfied that he has at last captured the right man. The prisoner denies, in a half-hearted way, that he is Tascott.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Chief Hubbard will await the arrival of a photograph of the supposed Tascott from Philadelphia before sending a man. The relatives of Snell take very little stock in the latest story, thinking it one of the regular cases of mistaken identity. The police have little to say about it.

Ru[illegible] Resig[illegible]

NEW YORK, October 26.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says: The statement is made on excellent authority at a late hour to-night that Elijah Halford has tendered his resignation as private secretary to President Harrison. The reason given is that Halford is broken down physically. His successor, it says, will be D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, formerly fifth auditor of the treasury department but at present district attorney for the northern district of New York.

BUFFALO, October 26.—Col. D. S. Alexander says that there is no truth in the statement that Halford has resigned or that he has accepted the private secretaryship [illegible] Harrison.

WASHINGTON, October 26. Secretary Halford says he has not resigned.

[illegible] in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., October 26.—The Pan-American excursion reached here this morning. The local reception committee escorted the party to the opera house. Mayor Cleland and Governor Larrabee welcomed the guests and introduced Senator Allison who made a speech. Senor Silva, of Columbia, replied in a cordial address of thanks for the reception. He was followed by Hon. John A. Kasson. The delegates then visited the corn palace, and at 11 o'clock the train left for Omaha.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, October 26.—The steamship Prince Wilhelm brings advices from Port au Prince to October 19. General Hippolyte was inaugurated president on the 16th inst with great pomp.

Freight Tramen[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 26.—The local switchmen on the railroads entering Memphis went out on a strike this afternoon for increased wages. Freight traffic is entirely suspended.

The New Church.

After the morning meeting at the Baptist church last Sabbath a meeting of the members of the church was held, at which the building committee submitted plans and preliminary sketches for the proposed new church. The members expressed themselves greatly pleased with the drawings, and the committee was instructed to go ahead and secure working plans. The plans submitted were by L. B. Volk & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and are very handsome and complete, and if carried out the building will be one of the most imposing in the city. The building is to be 125 feet long by 70 feet wide. It will stand on the site of the old church which will be removed. In the west end will be the Sunday school room, 30x45 feet. This will have an upper gallery for the little folks' class separating them entirely from the older ones, but opening into the lower room by means of windows so that they can take part in the general exercises. In the eastern end will be the main auditorium, 50x70 feet and capable of seating 575 persons. The two rooms will be connected by folding doors, so that they can be made into one room practically. The interior will be of the latest style of church furnishing and church architecture. Besides the chancel and organ loft there will be in the eastern end a handsome baptistry with dressing room and a study for the minister. The building will be of [illegible] ed brick with stone trimmings and surmounted by a tower 110 feet high. The main entrance will be through this tower which will stand on the Kiowa street side, and the entrances will all have long closed or covered porches leading to [illegible]. The [illegible] Colorado Springs is rapidly be[illegible] a city of churches.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The business portion of Stoneboro, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of $75,000.

Alexander Somerville, chief of the money order division of the postoffice department, died on Friday.

The steel cruiser San Francisco was successfully launched at noon yesterday from the Union iron works in San Francisco.

Judge Arthur T. Reeve, chief of the seed division of the agriculture department, died Friday afternoon.

Over 5,000 cigar makers are still on a strike at Key West, Fla.

NEW YORK CONCORD GRAPES

50 Cents Per Box.

AT

A. Hemenway & Son's,

[illegible] SOUTH TEJON STREET.

FIVE CARS

NEBRASKA POTATOES

Far Superior in Quality to Colorado Potatoes this Year.

$1 per 100 lbs.

Lay in Your Winter Supply Before Cold Weather.

W. F. McKechan,

104 North Tejon St.

MATINEES MUSICALES.

Mr. Emil Winkler, violoncellist, of Denver, will give a series of four Matinees in Weber Hall on Wednesday afternoons Nov. 13th, 27th, Dec. 11th, and on some afternoon during the last week in December. He will have the assistance of Mrs. Emil Winkler (nee Robinson), soprano, Miss Minna Ehrlicher, pianist, and Dr. J. C. Pennington, violinist. The matinees will begin promptly at 3 p. m., lasting about one hour, and will include selections from the best classical and modern chamber music, as well as vocal and instrumental solos. Season tickets for the four matinees, $2.00, to be obtained after Wednesday, October 31st, at the Consolidated Book Store or at the Woman's Exchange. Single admission 75 cents.

H. I. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

J. S. LUCRAFT, Deputy. F. W. HOWBERT, Deputy.

[illegible] at Court H[illegible] Colo. Springs.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

[illegible] by the City Council of the city of C[illegible] at a regular meeting the[illegible] held on the 21st day of Oc[illegible] Sealed [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] Nov. [illegible] 6th, 1889, for the [illegible] of eighty [illegible] and [illegible] of 5 per cent Water works [illegible] city of C[illegible] Said [illegible] will be optional after ten years from date [illegible]. The bids will be [illegible] at meeting of the Council on the evening of Nov. [illegible] 6th, 1889. The right to [illegible] any or all bids [illegible].

H. C. MCCHESNEY, City Clerk.

C[illegible] [illegible] 1889.

W. H. D. MERRILL,

[illegible] N. TEJON ST.

Practical Plumber & Contractor

[illegible]

Go to Manitou!

And enjoy her delightful climate, [illegible] and health giving springs.

Principal Hotels Open all Winter

AT REASONABLE RATES.

If anybody tells you to [illegible] contrary do not b[illegible] it.

[illegible]

Manitou is situated in a valley and surrounded on all sides by [illegible] is sheltered from storms, dust and wind, to which the plains are subject. It is the [illegible] delightful winter resort [illegible] in Colorado. By actual observation it is warmer in winter than either Denver or Colorado Springs. The man who tells you otherwise never spent a winter in Manitou and draws on a cold imagination. The springs for which Colorado Springs is named are located in the heart of Manitou.

Try a few months of almost perpetual sunshine at Manitou through the winter.

HASSELL & JEANNE

Electrical and Metal Workers.

[illegible] LINE TELEPHON[illegible]
[illegible] BELLS
[illegible] ALARMS
ANNUNCIATORS

Brass Work and General Repair Shop.

Agents for [illegible] Steel Ceilings and all kinds of architectural iron work.

[illegible] E. HUERFANO [illegible]

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Large A[illegible] of

HORSE BLANKETS!

Of All Descriptions,

AND

Winter Goods, Trunks, Valises, Etc.

And will sell at [illegible] Eastern Markets.

I am prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Trimming!

First-class work [illegible] Carriage Trimming in the City.

E. HELMER,

[illegible]

REAL : ESTATE!

[illegible]

BEWARE!

Don't Go Three Miles Out in the Country for Lots, when you can get them for the Same Money in

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

Only 3 Blocks from Cascade Avenue!

Only 3 Blocks from The Antlers Hotel!

Only 4½ Blocks from Post Office!

THE STREETS IN PARRISH'S ADDITION

Are 100 to 140 feet in width. THE ALLEYS are all 20 feet wide. There are no 60 or 80 feet streets, and narrow, 10-feet alleys, such as are found in other loudly advertised "Additions," with high sounding titles, where you pay high prices for lots, without duly considering that you are throwing away your money.

In the Alley Behind Every Lot in Parrish's Addition

There is a 3-inch Water Pipe, connected at Chestnut street with a 16-inch main: the Largest in the City's System. THE MAIN CITY DITCH, taking pure, clear water from the Fountain, runs just back of PARRISH'S ADDITION, and within a stone's throw of it.

YOU ARE SURE TO GET WATER

(Both from Pipes and Ditch) in PARRISH'S ADDITION if there is any water in the Fountain, even if other parts of the city are suffering from scarcity of the precious fluid.

REMEMBER THE FOREGOING, and then, when I tell you I will sell you a First-Class

LOT IN PARRISH'S ADDITION FOR $350

To $1,000 a full size lot 50 by 190 feet do not hesitate a moment about buying. You can buy two lots on a corner, and erect pretty little cottages across them, giving each cottage a neat, pretty little yard, and readily rent them, owing to the location, etc.,

To Pay You 25 to 35 Per Cent Per Annum on the Entire Investment.

WHERE CAN YOU DO THIS ELSEWHERE?

THE STREET CAR LINE RUNS THROUGH PARRISH'S ADDITION, from East to West, and will doubtless soon be extended to the North, past the "Mesa Road," up to THE ROCK ISLAND SHOPS. *Lots are sold on Terms to Suit Buyers, if possible.*

I AM ALSO SELLING

LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS!

On Easy Terms, and at from $300 to $100. They bear [illegible] much the same relation to

COLORADO CITY,

As do Parrish Addition Lots to Colorado Springs, and

I CAN RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INVESTMENT!

SURE TO PAY A BIG PROFIT

DURING THE COMING YEAR.

CALVERT HEIGHTS

Is surrounded by growing and progressive enterprises. THE MIDLAND SHOPS lie at its Northeast corner. Colorado City proper is North and Northeast of it. Bott's Additions join it on the North and Northwest. Colorado Springs itself is in full view, only two miles to the Southeast, and last though not least important, ...

The ✻ Great ✻ Glass ✻ Manufacturing ✻ Works

Are erected and in operation just south of CALVERT HEIGHTS. I have arranged to have every lot supplied with PURE WATER IN PIPES.

THE LOCATION IS SUPERB!

THE SURROUNDING VIEWS

ARE MAGNIFICENT!

Last year I recommended you to buy lots in Parrish's Addition, and they have paid a better Profit than any other lots on the market. [illegible] year I urge you to add to Your Investments as Many Lots in CALVERT HEIGHTS as you can afford to buy, with the result that, before the year is out, *you will again be glad that you have taken my Advice.*

CALVERT HEIGHTS [illegible] BUY [illegible]!

There are not very many lots altogether, and those who apply [illegible] will have to *Pay an Advance*.

M. L. DeCOURSEY, Agent,

No. 12½ So. Tejon Street, Colo. Springs.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

...months ... $10 00 | Six months ... $5 00
...months ... 2 50 | One ... 1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per ... $1 50 | Six ... 75
Three months ... 50 |

ADVERTISING

... known on application to the ...

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business ..., where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continued ... in the ... is their given.

No bills are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE ... any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertisers are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from ...

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,
FRANK HOWBERT.
For County Treasurer,
R. C. MCCRERRY.
For County ...,
K. G. ...RKINS.
For County Sheriff,
LEONARD JACKSON
For County Surveyor,
H. I. REID.
For County Judge,
J. R...
For County Coroner,
W. D. MARLOW.
For County Commissioner,
R. E. NICHOLS.
For County Superintendent of Schools,
REUBEN ...

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET

For Justice of the Peace,
CHARLES WALKER.
For Co...
S. Y. CASE.
For Road Overseer,
E. W. ROP...

Charles Walker, of the Inter-state ... the railroad committee, has suspended his decision of October 7th at the request of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company, because of the ... unjust ruling he made in the classification of ores or bullions.

Colonel A. C. Fisk, chairman of the citizens' committee in Arapahoe county, says there will be a citizens' meeting at the chamber of commerce on Tuesday evening to advocate the election of a citizens' ticket. He says that the speakers are not ... upon. By way of ... we might say that in the ... few ... ex-Congressman G. G. Symes has ... an extraordinary talent ... in reform politics. If his clarion voice will only sound the alarm and give the password to success, the citizens' committee will have no trouble.

We call attention to the announcement in another column of Mr. Winkler's ... of four matinees of chamber music to be given in Weber hall during November and December. The standard of excellence which has characterized these concerts in the past will be maintained, and it is believed, ... ed, as the same performers will take part in all, thus ... the advantage resulting from constant association. The musical public of Colorado Springs owe much to Mr. Winkler, for being chiefly instrumental in affording the opportunity of hearing music of the best class, and he should receive a cordial support in an enterprise which adds to the attractions of our city. It is understood that, if this ... is well attended, the concerts will be ... throughout the winter.

The ... tic position in the election of Arapahoe is about as contemptible as usual. Though representing a vast minority of the citizens of Denver, they insist upon all dissat... republicans voting their ticket, being unwilling to ... anything to the independent party. They will probably get their proper reward by ... the election of nearly every candidate on the ticket. There is nothing so absurd as the democratic party of Arapahoe county posing as a reform party. In the first place there has never been an election where ... was used but what all the corruption was mainly in buying ... to vote the republican ticket. Even the News, itself, with all its splendid digestive powers, was unable to swallow the democratic ticket in 1887. It was headed by a saloon keeper, and was properly defeated. Yet the News asks the prohibitionists of Arapahoe county to vote the democratic ticket, in the interest of prohibition.

Patrick Egan, who has been for a few months past a citizen of the United States and is now our minister to Chili, seems to have reformed entirely. It was feared by some of our people that he might be able, even, to give South American points in revolution. But he does not seem to have once said that he was "agin the government," though this was his habit in this country. Had the administration from 1885 to 1889 been republican Patrick Egan would very likely have been democratic in 1888. But it was his good fortune to have been a republican in 1888 and so "agin the government," and thus he received this appointment which probably four fifths of the native born Americans would have been glad to receive. Instead of talking politics to the Chilians, he is talking machinery, and as the Solid Muldoon once said of George Clark, has convinced the Chilians that he has a cog wheel in his mouth. He tells the Chilians that they do not grind their grain rightly, and that they should order machinery and workmen from the United States, "like those I use in my establishment there." The Valparaiso La Union remarks that "Senor Patrick is one of the greatest millers of the grand American nation, and his establishments are kept according to the requirements of the latest progress." We all know Senor Patrick has had many a mill with the English, but he never has been called a miller for this before.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 26, 10 p. m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, Oct. 27, at 7 a. m. For Colorado: Fair, ... fairly ... winds.

MEZZOTINTO

Mrs. Adele's ... in ... and fast.

The lecture yesterday afternoon on the art of mezzotinto engraving was perhaps the most interesting thus far given in the course. It was illustrated by a line of engravings issued from the years 1600 to 1876, the older work being marked by deeper mezzotints than the most ...

Mezzotinto, or half painting, is so called because it is worked in shades no lines being used. The old masters of the art used hammered copper plates, whose surface was prepared with a pile that resembled velvet. An outline of the object it was proposed to engrave was drawn on paper laid on the plate and traced with an instrument made for the purpose. The process of shaving off the copper to give tones and figures was delicate and difficult, more so than in etching or any other kind of engraving. A plate five inches square when ready for engraving contained 2,000,000 bosses, or pin points.

It is entirely distinct from wood or line engraving or etching in its results and process. The plate is smoked to a ... black and the engraver works carefully from dark to light shades, taking numerous trial proofs as the work progresses.

The soft points bend down in printing from the plates and but few perfect impressions can be taken. From the finest plates of the masters but thirty are really artistic proofs, though 200 may be taken afterward. It requires some cultivation of the eye to distinguish between the first artistic impressions of a pure mezzotinto and succeeding ones. But after a little cultivation it can be readily seen that the figures stand out more in relief and the skin has not a worn off look in the first impressions, more of which could be printed from the hand ... used in the Seventeenth century without degradation of the plates than is the case to day.

In the Seventeenth century mezzotint handwork was brought to its perfection, fell into ... afterward and was resurrected twenty years ago. Richard Earlom was the founder of mezzotinto engraving in England and the English have brought the art to greater perfection than any other school, and it is a great art in ... hands. Its highest work has been the translation of portraits by the English school of painters of whom Sir Joshua Reynolds was at the head. But the greatest masters of the art were engravers only and not painters and their work belongs to the classics of mezzotint.

Mezzotint renders the touch of a painter with great fidelity which formal line engraving fails to do. In portraiture it gives the flesh soft and natural and texture truthfully, and is more suited to this than to landscape work. It comes as near nature on the whole though, as the finest charcoal and is more powerful by giving depth of tone.

Mezzotinto should stand at the head of engraving but it is neglected in this country, from lack of energy and courage to form a school, and publishers have reduced it to a machine process which destroys its life and vigor and only wretched mezzotints are turned out, because the process of electrotype dispenses the plate and ... its softness. The work of the English is pure mezzotint.

... of the greatest masterpieces of mezzotint in the world were exhibited from the Earl of Aylesford's collection recently sold in London, among which were the Burgomaster, after Rembrandt, the Jewish Rabbi, neither of which can be duplicated, Cardinal Woolsey's reception at Leicester Abbey, after his retirement from the cares of state and a Martha Washington reception.

Mrs. Adelt is glad to have with her the largest and choicest collection of etchings and engravings in the world, among which are forty-five etchings of Mr. Stephen Parrish, who stands at the head of the American school of etchers, marine work being his specialty, parchment proofs of Thomas Moran's best plates, and forty seven pieces from the Earl of Aylesford's collection by Tissot, Rembrandt, Durer and others, and a large line of Chas. Platt's best pieces.

Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman have kindly opened their residence in the interest of art culture, and the public, whether ticket holders or not, will be admitted to Mrs. Adelt's exhibitions of etchings and engravings on Monday and Thursday afternoons of this week from two to four o'clock. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons opportunity will be given for private examination and purchase.

The opportunity of a life time is now certainly afforded the majority of people to learn something of art and to study the masterpieces of etching and mezzotinto.

Pity

Who has taught us the lesson of pity? There can be no question that the sense of pity for human sufferings, of sympathy for human wrongs, of solidarity with all who are in pain or sorrow, has been developed in this age to an extent not known at any previous period of the world's history. It is an historic fact that this age is pre eminently a merciful age. An age which feels a sense of horror for all needless anguish, a sense of indignation against all who inflict it, or who have no compassion for those on whom it falls. We could not tolerate for a moment the infliction of the tortures which were daily inflicted in past centuries, which are still daily inflicted in barbarous and heathen lands. The foul dungeons and awful implements of the dark ages, dungeons which were then habitually filled with prisoners, implements with which the human body was then constantly wrenched and torn—make our blood freeze with horror. Were it known in these days that even the most atrocious malefactor had been stretched on the rack or broken on the wheel, the prison in which such a deed was done, would be stormed and burnt to ashes tomorrow by the honest fury of the multitude. We have abolished not only the rack and the pillory, but even the treadmill and the stocks. Public opinion can now but barely tolerate that punishment of the lash, even for the most atrocious outrages, which, in the days of our fathers was an every day incident of naval and military life, and ... offenses. Whence have we learned this sense of pity? Is it a shame to us or an honor? And does it show growth or decadence in the knowledge of God's will to man?

CANON FARRAR.

... you be ...
If He ... is the top of ... should
But ... you as you are! Oh, think on that,
And ... will be ... within your the ...

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Several blocks of the best residence lots on both sides of Tejon street and Nevada avenue south of the North End Addition, on line of horse cars, between San Miguel and Fontanero streets. All streets 100 feet or 140 feet wide. Corner lots 100x190 feet. Inside lots 50x190.

These lots will always be in the best residence part of the city.

They are now offered lower than any other residence lots equally well located, and present selling prices must soon advance on account of immediate improvements, as several first-class houses will be built at once.

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MANITOU. Fine ... residence with all ...		KIOWA ST.—8 room cottage	30	N. WAHSATCH AVE. ... rooms	15
KIOWA ST. 4 room house		HIGH ST.—5 room house	35	N. WAHSATCH AVE. 6 room house, with bath	
N. CASCADE AVE. 7 rooms and bath				CACHE LA POUDRE ... room house	35
HIGH ST. 6 room house. Central		Unfurnished Houses.		N. CORONA ST. 5 room house	15
PIKES PEAK AVE. 7 room house		N. TEJON ST.—7 room house with bath. ... Very desirable location	30	HUERFANO ST. 4 upstairs rooms	20
COLORADO AVE. 6 room house with bath, partially furnished	70	COSTILLA ST. 5 room house	20	E. ST. VRAIN ST. 6 rooms	15
MESA ROAD. Residence ... rooms and bath. Beautiful grounds		KIOWA ST. 5 room	25	NEVADA AVE.—Desirable 8 room house ... central location	
KIOWA ST. 4 room cottage	20	KIOWA ST.—4 room house	15	COLORADO AVE. ... room house with bath, barn, ...	
KIOWA ST.—5 room cottage	30			NEW STORE ROOM—On Pike's Peak ave.	
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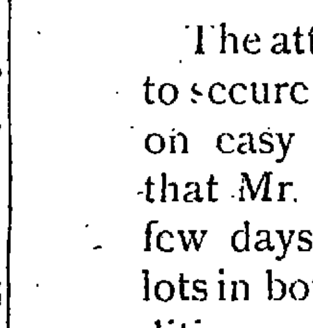

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" " pints	1 50	" " per quart	50
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" " pints	1 50	Port, per gallon	$1 50
C... Pilsner Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 ...	Sherry, per gallon	1 50
" " pints	1 ...		
D... Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 ...		
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Dwelling of five rooms in first class order on lot ... on North Nevada Ave.
A cottage ... on North Tejon st. Very desirable in every way either for a home or as an investment.
... foot lot on N. Weber. Very liberal terms will be made to a cash buyer.
A dwelling of ten rooms, with all modern improvements on corner lot on North Weber st. Can be sold very low, as the owner has left town.
A double dwelling on corner ... on Cascade ave. Rents for ... per cent net on the price asked for the property.
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Half block on North Nevada ave., near the College Reservation. A very low ... can be made.
Four tenement houses, well rented for a long term and very centrally located on ... lot. The property will be sold as a whole or divided, if desired. Easy terms can be ...
Very central corner lot, ... feet, fronts south and east.
Two corner lots in ... location in West End. A very low cash price can be ...
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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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SUPPLEMENT | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | SUPPLEMENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1889.

MAKING CITIZENS.

Suggestions About What the School Owes the State.

Solemn Responsibility Which Rests On Every Citizen.

An Able Article By President Merrill Edwards Gates.

[Copyrighted 1889.]

"In a country where the people govern, it is too obvious to need argument that all the people should know something about government. Either there are certain principles of government which wise men and practical men are agreed, and such principles can be learned and should be taught, or government is a matter of chance to be conducted at hap hazard. Discussion in New Zealand, failure of government in the Indian Territory, participation in which rational men engage where study and the experience of others are of no value to them, are of no value to science."

Since any male citizen of suitable age may become a legislator or an office holder, while every citizen has an appreciable influence upon the political life of his neighborhood, it is evident that every citizen of the United States ought to have some intelligent comprehension not only of the essential features of our own government national, state and local or municipal, but also of the fundamental principles of political ethics, political economy and political science.

We get our supply of new citizens from two sources—immigration and the growing up of American children. We are all deeply alive to the dangers that threaten our government when ignorant and immoral foreigners are made citizens by hundreds and thousands. Our United States laws are explicit in requiring evidence of fitness for citizenship, before naturalization papers are granted. "It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such alien—(a) That he has resided in the United States at least five years, * * * (c) and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States (c) and well disposed to the peace and good order of the same." This is the law. How safe we should be from the pernicious effect of much ignorance and vicious an alien which now troubles us, if committees of good citizens had attended at our courts of naturalization and had pressed home upon the consciences of officers of the law who have power to grant naturalization papers the will of the people that this wise law may be obeyed! But in practice these provisions of the law are a dead letter as any one knows who has sat for a few hours in any one of our large cities and has seen the purely mechanical method of making American citizens out of foreigners, ignorant, reckless, too often manifestly immoral and besotted. The process is "mechanical" because it is usually conducted in the interest of one or the other of the party "machines." By its agents the machine brings these undersizing candidates to court and pays their way through, that it may "vote them" afterward. The shame and the danger to our government are manifest.

But the great majority of citizens come to us not from the immigrant steamships but from the public schools. What are schools doing, to provide the United States with citizens intelligent enough upon matters political, and patriotic enough, to secure the permanence of our form of government "by the people, for the people?"

The obligation of the state to maintain the school we hear often enough emphasized. Is the obligation of the school to support the state by being all right means to train good citizens as widely recognized and as fairly met? In our school systems is there a large enough place made for those studies which promote intelligent patriotism, voluntary obedience to law, and public spirited interest in public affairs?

In Germany it became a fundamental maxim of state policy a century ago. What you would have come out in the life of the nation you must put into the schools and the universities. The wonderful vigor of the national life of Germany in these last decades is largely traceable to her observance of the law of self preservation applied by the state to Germany's educational system in which patriotism is steadily and systematically cultivated, and the fitting of young men for the proper discharge of public duty is kept an important place.

In America we have been slow to make room in the curriculum of our schools and colleges for the study of that science of the state which is popular life organized, and which makes the citizen well versed in the knowledge of the duties of a citizen. And intelligent study of the orderly principles of government in a free people in most of our colleges and universities is crowded out by the study of the forms of government and furnish a minorities [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] Every [illegible] that [illegible] what [illegible] right [illegible] every [illegible] to feel the [illegible] on every citizen [illegible] to govern himself [illegible] and society. [illegible] in the schools of Switzerland [illegible] study, by the study of the states, the forms and the [illegible] of government local and general, the training with the [illegible] in citizenship is almost invariably [illegible] which the teacher will need to limit and keep within bounds rather than to stimulate.

Let us, in the course, more detailed study of theories and forms of government and their place with history. The elements of political economy will come still later. Higher institutions of learning must give constantly increasing attention to studies which prepare the way, by greater intelligence on these subjects, for more discriminating and scientific treatment, by our state and national legislatures of the delicately adjusted yet all powerful forces with which our present system of taxation deals.

But whatever may be done or left undone by our colleges, let Americans see to it that in the great system of public schools which is so closely connected with our national life, there be early introduced, steadily pursued and strongly emphasized such studies as tend directly to make moral, intelligent loyal citizens, who understand and love not only their rights but also their duties as citizens of the United States. Our highest interests depend upon this. Society can be governed by the people be carried on with safety to the people, and it is an unquestionable maxim of government, as deserving of attention in directing the peaceful policy of national education as at the crisis of crisis and manifest danger to the state, "*Salus populi lex suprema*." "The welfare of the people is the highest law."

How the Vienna [illegible]

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—I don't think I ever saw such contented appearing people in any city as the Viennese. The life of the [illegible] is lived out of doors as far as climate will permit. There is no apparent hurry of business, no rush, no hustle here not there, no haste in anything. It is 9 and 10 o'clock before the city wakes up in the morning, and then people go sauntering along [illegible] in their [illegible] towards their [illegible] of business while the women stick their [illegible] out of the windows to air. Their [illegible] are made in three sections, so that it is no [illegible] to put them out of the windows.

After that you see nothing of the [illegible] towards evening, and then the streets are alive with them or would be if they had any life in them. As it is they just [illegible] along.

The heat of the days here is [illegible], and that of the nights a [illegible], for all windows are closed tightly [illegible] the people go to bed, for fear of malaria, but all the evening until nearly midnight the [illegible] men, women and children [illegible] on the Ringstrasse, walk in the Prater [illegible] the trees, or sit around the tables at one or the other of the beer gardens.

The streets are always [illegible] at sundown by a cart. This cart has a man to drive and another one to walk behind and perhaps a rope to which is attached a spiked ball on the end of a short handle, which the rope of a cowboy and throw the size of one. By well directed jerks the man swings the ball from side to side and thus sprinkles the street. It is quite hard on the man though.

The beer gardens nearly all have music, all good and worth listening to. Meinl's Strauss are the leaders. The air is full of [illegible] music. The parents allow the children to be out of their own places. They are quieter than American children would be [illegible] the circumstances, and generally all quiet and [illegible]. The women and little girls knit.

In one of the vacant lots [illegible] a troupe of circus girls give twelve night performances in the open air. Stand up places are free, [illegible] high benches are ten and twelve placed in little inclosures are twenty. There was [illegible] in front of our hotel, and for fun we [illegible] and were received with great [illegible]. The performance was a sort of romantic black affair, with a roaring farce at the end, and on the whole an very clever, and it pleased the people [illegible].

[illegible] lies in fair weather all who are able take train and go for excursions to the forests on the hillsides of the city of Vienna. Dancing to some other music [illegible] and then they sit around, hear the music, eat black bread and cheese and drink beer. I fancy no German cares for [illegible] with music and beer.

There are some excellent [illegible] in Vienna and a fine opera [illegible] where the singers of the world find appreciative audiences. All the wealthy Viennese drive out to the Prater afternoons, making two or three circuits on the Ringstrasse, and then to the Auf Garten, Altestrasse, and after that on the Prater. The Prater is quite a large park, with [illegible] trees and [illegible] grass scenery. The Danube rolls along just without the limits, but just now is anything but blue. There are excursion steamers on the river.

Afternoons the gentlemen and [illegible] ride down on the wide tanbark road that skirts the carriage drives. The English style prevails, and it is a joyful sight to see the stiff backed coaches and tightly strapped grooms rising to the trot. The native [illegible] are very pretty here, but the [illegible] women are really beautiful, with [illegible] dark eyes and most graceful forms, and splendid hair. They are [illegible] black, but [illegible].

MARY [illegible]

Robinson's Shortage.

[illegible], October 26.—An expert examination shows that the shortage in the accounts of ex Register G. P. Robinson of Brown University, son of President Robinson exceeds $18,000 and that there are [illegible] cases of falsification [illegible] of the accounts.

Held up the Agent.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., October 26.—Masked robbers entered the Santa Fe at Alvarado and Pacific office last night and held up the agent, robbing the office of $2 [illegible] and escaped.

NEXT WORLD'S FAIR.

Some Views from Paris Concerning the Next World's Fair.

Interesting Chats with Prominent Men On the Subject.

Many Valuable Hints to Organizers of the Exhibition.

[Copyrighted 1889, by Theodore Stanton.]

PARIS, October 10, 1889.

Paris has had a lot more experience in World's fairs than New York or any other American city, so that more ideas of practicable value to the promoters of the proposed celebration in the United States can be found here than anywhere else. I think your readers will be of my mind on this point, after running through this letter, where will be found the gist of several chats which I have had recently with some high American officials stationed in this city.

"While a man does not like to throw anything like cold water on a scheme which should be dear to every American," said General William B. Franklin, chief American commissioner to the Paris exhibition, "he cannot close his eyes to such facts as are plainly before him. The main trouble has nothing to do with location, whether in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia or San Francisco. I shall not refer to that phase of the discussion, because it is immaterial from my point of view. Wherever the exhibition is held I am afraid that the projectors are not allowing half enough time to carry out their plans. Of course, energy and brains may produce a fair of good proportions in 1892, but Paris has set a certain standard this year that everyone will expect America to emulate. If not sooner. It certainly will not do to begin with a [illegible] confusion that New York won't endeavor to rival the remarkable exhibition of 1889. That would be the worst folly. But do you suppose that our New York friends realise that the initial step in the Paris enterprise was taken more than five years ago?

"The first legislative act authorizing the exhibition bears the date of November 9, 1884, and that must necessarily have been preceded by a considerable amount of private and public agitation and discussion covering several years. Now contrast that with the situation at home. It is now October, 1889. The committees have been organized and, we will say, the site agreed upon. The actual anniversary to be celebrated will occur a little more than three years later. Here is a striking contrast. The American project has only three years for preparation while the French one had five.

"Again, where is the money to come from, and when will it be available? There are just two sources of supply, as it seems to me, New York city and the general government. Now it is not to be expected that the city, bearing in mind its peculiar relations to the state, can appropriate the entire amount necessary to guarantee the exhibition. Even if it could, the operation would take months of agitation and parliamentary formalities. Moreover, the 1892 fair is regarded everywhere, I think, as a national fete, and congress, therefore, will be looked to as the main source of supplies. Congress will meet in December, but, as everybody knows, nothing definite can be expected from it before July, 1890. Suppose then, that it appropriates a sufficient sum. There remain but two years for the preparation; for I think no one would urge that the exhibition should begin or even centre upon the actual date of the anniversary to be celebrated. That scheme would bring the exhibition away into winter, and in a temperate climate no international fair can succeed unless it be held in the summer. The plans already under consideration doubtless involve the inauguration of the show in June at the latest. So, you see, if the money were already at hand, there would be much less than three years for preparation.

"You ask if it is not possible, and even probable, that the much famed American energy will be able to accomplish in this time what the French did in four or five years, especially when we have the present exhibition from which to draw many lessons?

"A very pertinent question, and one not to be dismissed with a dogmatic 'No!' American enterprise is great, and I certainly should be the last to underrate it, but enterprise cannot make the sun stand still or delay the daily progress of the earth's orbit. Let us see what the French did, and under what circumstances. They have brought together the greatest fair of the kind that ever existed, and in the face of the non concurrence of the monarchies of Europe. Although these nations are unofficially represented there to-day on the Champ de Mars and the adjacent grounds, a most remarkable exhibition.

"What are its striking features apart from its size? Analyze the fair for a moment. Even a cursory visit brings you face to face with almost every grade of civilization and barbarism. You may see in miniature the modes of life all over the world. It is at once interesting, attractive, popular and profitable. How was it brought about? Why, as soon as legislative sanction had made it sure that there would be an exhibition, emissaries set out for the uttermost corners of the earth to induce these strange, curious, interesting peoples to contribute their quota to the show. All this required not only enterprise and skill, but took time. No amount of energy will enable a man to traverse the world quicker than is possible by the voyage of steamboats and the passage of railway trains.

"It is important to reflect on the fact that one of the great characteristic features of the present exhibition was gained only at the expense of more time than can be allowed for the New York show; for I would not advise the expenditure of any money until the cost of the whole enterprise has been guaranteed. At present nobody can go to India, or Siam, or Australia, or even South America and speak definitely concerning the coming fair. People in those parts of the world must be assured that in going to the expense of participating in an exhibition they will secure a profitable return in some shape. What proof could be given them to-day? And if one waits till July, 1890, when perchance, the money may be guaranteed, how much time will be left? Two years only. Now count the time for travel, for the necessary canvassing of a project, for the preparation of exhibits, for the shipment and installation, and you have overstepped the possibilities. No, it seems to me that the American exhibition has been started much too late for its best success.

"It goes without saying, furthermore, that nations do not exhibit in an international fair simply from sentimental reasons. The Japanese, the Siamese, the Egyptians, and so on, do not come to Paris because they take pleasure in exciting the curiosity of people of another civilization. They are actuated simply by a desire for gain. This is a harsh statement of the case, perhaps, but at bottom it is the true one. In some cases the gain may be simply financial, the body of representatives succeeding in disposing of various native wares, or succeeding in securing francs from audiences gathered to witness their native entertainments. Or, it may be, the gain is knowledge. This is the most important. Not a few semi civilized peoples have sent keen observers to study the fruits of European civilization, fully with a view to adopt what seems good.

"Now in the case of Japan, China, other Asiatic and some Australian nations, the fact is generally admitted, not only by the [illegible] but by Europeans as well, that all that is possible has been gained from the United States. Their emissaries have been in America for years, studying and studying, and what we have they have either appropriated or [illegible]. They feel that there is nothing more to be learned from us.

"In this case, what inducements have we to offer our semi civilized brethren, in order to bring the fruits of their industry to our proposed fair? And remember, too, that in the case of every instance New York is 8000 miles further away than Paris. Just what inducements were held out to get a people to come to Paris I am not prepared to say, but I do question whether our countrymen will be ready to authorize subventions for the sake of their presence. And to repeat the main difficulty, suppose it proves that the American states are willing to guarantee the semi-civilized nations from loss, will there be time to approach them and effect the necessary arrangements? I fear not.

"Do I consider that the presence of the foreign nationalities is at lively important to the success of an exhibition? I do not speak of it as a *sine qua non*; but the fact that these side features, so to speak, of the Paris enterprise have given so much character, have attracted so much attention, is sufficient to prove the advisability of attracting these people to a similar show in our country.

"Now, to counterbalance these advantages, let me say that in all probability a fair in America would have a better European exhibit than there is here. Germany, entirely unrepresented in 1889 would doubtless crowd our halls in 1892. England and Denmark, but feebly represented here, would feel free to expose their greatest strength on our shores. And the same might apply to other European nations, if we except Belgium, which is finely represented on the Champ de Mars. So I have no doubt that a sufficiently big fair can be arranged for in 1892, but I would not advise the expenditure of a dollar until the sum necessary for guaranteeing the exhibition has been pledged.

"Is there any [illegible] for America, as regards the financial problem, in the light of the Parisian enterprise? I am afraid not. The total expense of this exhibition exceeds $8,000,000. For this the state contributed about $3,500,000. Paris a little more than $1,500,000, and the balance was supplied by a corporation specially organized for the purpose, to which was given the privilege of raising its capital by small subscriptions, each subscriber being entitled to a share in a lottery. Now to begin with, the small subscription plan has never worked well in America and I am quite sure that a lottery scheme would render the whole enterprise unpopular. Therefore, it seems to me that the projectors of the exhibition for 1892 must get up a financial plan of their own, and not base it on anything that has been done here.

"A suggestion or two in the matter of arrangement of buildings, and the laying out of the grounds. Those matters depend very largely upon natural conditions. The situation of the Champ de Mars is such as cannot be duplicated in New York, or any other American city, I think. But there should be as many railway lines for giving rapid communication with all parts of the exhibition as possible. In that respect the Paris exposition might be improved, for while the railway between the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides is very good, it does not go far enough. There ought to be a complex system by which visitors might go readily from one department to another without tedious walking.

"There is another matter that I shall not venture to speak of except as suggesting its earnest discussion, the classification of exhibits. It is an open question whether exhibits should be arranged by nationalities or by general groups. In Paris all machinery exhibits are arranged in one hall, and while the United States machines are there for instance the United States agricultural exhibit is a long distance off. Our exhibit is scattered all over the grounds, so that a general visitor would not be able to realize how extensive it is. If it were possible I think that the plan adopted in the exhibition of 1878 would be the best to follow. There the exhibits were grouped according to nationalities, but by arranging the whole show in a vast semi circle, it was [illegible] to keep the nations distinct and also the various classes of exhibits. To each nation was given a segment, greater or less of the semi circle. The various exhibits then were arranged in regular and [illegible] order in each division, so that if you wished to visit, say, the jewelry exhibits, you might walk around the periphery of the semi circle, each nation having been allotted to place its jewelry on the outside of its exhibit. In a concentric semi circle, within the outer, might have been found, say, the fine art exhibits of all nations succeeding each other; and so on to the machinery, which, I believe, was placed in the very centre.

"On the other hand, if the visitor wished to see simply the exhibit of a special nation, all he had to do was to inspect a certain segment of the semi circle from circumference to centre, passing from jewelry, it may be, to art, to agriculture, etc., according to the plan, until he had ended with the machines. In a gigantic show like the present, that plan of arrangement would to me to be ideal."

Major Rathbone, United States consul general at Paris, is inclined to differ on some points with General Franklin.

"There is time enough," he says, "for what we want to do. In my opinion the exhibition of 1892 should be an American show distinctively. We should get into contact with the nations of the southern continent, and the fair of 1892 will give exactly the opportunity for this. We do not need absolutely to see the [illegible] of life and manufacture in the half barbarous countries of Asia and Africa, but we do want to institute an exchange of wares between North and South America. At present the French and Germans are taking all the advantage to be gained from the [illegible] of the South American nations. A fair that is American in principle, idea and execution, will not only give what we need most but by its very character will make it necessary for all other nations to be represented.

"Our continent to-day is in a sense the market of the world, and Germany and England, all Europe in fact, as well as Asiatic nations with goods to sell, will feel obliged to send their wares to our exhibition. They will not come in person, not in such great number as have been present at Paris, but they will send their goods, and that is the all important thing.

"The only thing needed to make the fair a great success is money. America must spend money freely if we are to get any returns from this great enterprise. There should be no penny wise, pound foolish policy, about the exhibition of 1892."

I should have liked to give here the views of the highest of the American officials in Paris,—the United States minister, but as Mr. Reid represents in France the whole United States, I hesitated to ask him to speak on a subject which has given rise to so much feeling, between rival cities, on your side of the Atlantic.

Having been a member of the international jury on awards at the present exhibition, I have had opportunities to get "behind the scenes," and have noticed several defects that it would be well not to repeat in 1892. But I will mention only one of them here.

There was a tendency on the part of France to monopolize everything and to get the lion's share of glory and awards. It is, of course, expected that the country which gives a world's fair will make the biggest show and will thus necessarily carry off the highest honors. But foreign competitors do not like to have this disagreeable fact made too prominent, as has been the case on more than one occasion and in more than one particular, during this exhibition, notwithstanding the many kind attentions shown, during the past summer, to foreign nations, by official and unofficial France. Let us be a little more discreet in 1892.

THEODORE STANTON.

[illegible] Ticket.

ALEXANDRIA, October 20.—The independent republicans have nominated an anti Mahone state ticket as follows: For governor, John F. Lewis of Rockingham; for lieutenant governor, Park Agnew of Alexandria; for attorney general, C. A. Hermens, of Montgomery.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

A Charming Evening with Literary and Artistic Lights.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Oct. 7. One hears less of the Pre-Raphaelite society of London than formerly, yet the society, made up of the best literary and artistic circles, still exists in London, and holds its meetings as heretofore. Among them there are several persons whose names are household words in America and many more who are famous in many walks of life which do not bring them into such prominence in America. To gain an entrance into the charmed circle of literary and artistic London one needs to be of the guild but once in a while it happens that an outsider, like myself, who only pretends to sing a little, gets a peep at the home.

Recently I was invited to a delightful home in a suburb of London, not far from "Auld Reekie," as our cab driver called it, and there was so fortunate as to meet among a number of artists, playwrights and literary people generally, Jean Ingelow, the sweetest poet who ever wrote about children and Christina Rossetti, the almost inspired [illegible] who writes poems which are like [illegible] and wine and [illegible], and that [illegible] white haired old lady, Mrs. Trollope, the Lady Mary Duffus Hardy and her daughter [illegible] were there. There were a number of [illegible] men present, but I only learned the names of Dr. Clement Blake and Mr. Watts. Dr. Blake is tall and slender, but so gentle and kind that every one loves him, and his silvery hair is an attraction to almost one of the women, although, in shape, his beautiful poems had first made me his friend, for they are pure and sweet and elevating.

Mrs. Trollope has grown out of the fretful invalidism, which, dashing with chills and fever, and suffering from a long list of ills, she wrote that savage book about America as it was in the wild west fifty years ago, and now, if she could think of this country, it would be with a pen dipped in honey, for she is ripe and full of all the graces that many years and wisdom lend.

Many American know Lady Hardy, for she has always been the friend of Americans in London, and she has also traveled very extensively in our country. She has written, perhaps, twenty novels, all [illegible], clearly [illegible] and a book of her travels in America, which she went with her daughter after the death of her husband, the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

Lady Hardy is a large woman with a fine figure and a genial good face, surmounted by a crown of snow white hair. Her daughter is very slender and tall, with large blue eyes and very long, black hair. She was considered one of the most beautiful girls in England a few years ago, but [illegible] a touch of some kind fell upon her, and she has changed greatly, but nothing can ever take from her that touching grace of face and manner, though it is [illegible] that melancholy. She also has written many novels, some of which are very short and interesting. Their home at North Park, Regent's park, is embowered in trees, and is inclosing in its truly English type, and is the resort of all the best and brightest minds in London.

I began by speaking of dear Jean Ingelow, that lovely, lovable little old maid who writes the beautiful mother poems. She is a tiny body, with almost infantile hands and feet and soft gray eyes. Her face is one marked by genius, yet she has a timid, quiet manner and such a sweet, low voice. She wore a gray surah dress, with a surplice waist and a plain full skirt and leg o' mutton sleeves, with muslin cuffs and a ruffle turned around her neck, and this was fastened with a little oval pin with a lock of hair in it. Her hair is gray, but thick and wavy, and gathered into a knot at the back of the neck.

Christina Rossetta is dark, but her skin is clear and pure, like ivory. Her hair is abundant and wavy, and her forehead low and broad, over a pair of eyes like those we are so familiar with in the picture of "Evangeline." Deep, dark, patient and grandest seeing things above and beyond us. She is slow of speech and chary of words, and somehow makes you think she is always listening to angel voices. She is slight and fragile, and dresses in soft heavy black silk, with a little rare lace at the neck and for ruffs, and lets her pretty, blue veined hands lie utterly idle in her lap. Her speech is slower than that of Jean Ingelow and not so taking.

I had meant to say much more of our evening, but shall be obliged to defer the rest to another time.

BRAYSME SOMERS.

[illegible] in North Carolina.

Capt. J. P. Wilson showed us a day or two since some nice specimens of silver which grew on the farm of Mr. Child a few miles from this place.—Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser.

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Becker the well known democratic politician of Lake county, was a resident of El Paso county at that time, and "Pete," as he is commonly known here bout.

The round trip tickets to Monument over the Santa Fe next Friday will be good returning on Saturday.

The supreme court was given the case of Minnie Gastelle vs. M. Gastelle for divorce was tried and taken under advisement by the court.

vidual prefers to read of the imaginary woes of the hero and heroine of the feuilleton or the fiery rhetoric of the leader writer, rather than of the [illegible]

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Charles Walker, of the committee raising the committee, sended his decision of October request of the Boston and Colorado ruling be made in the ...tion of ores or bullions.

Colonel A. C. Fisk, chairman citizens' committee in Arapahoe says there will be a citizens' ... the chamber of commerce ... to advocate the election of ... ticket. He says that ... are not ... if we might say that few ... ex-Congressman ... keep an extraordinary ... affairs politics. If his ... only sound the alarm and give ... good to success, the citizens' will have no trouble.

We call attention to the announcement in other column of Mr ... series of four matinees of chamber music to be given in Weber hall during December. The standard excellence which has characterized ... in the past will be ... and it is believed, ... performances will take part ... the advantages ... constant association. The ... of Colorado Springs owe ... Winkler. For being chiefly ... in affording the opportunity ... music of the best class, and ... a cordial support in ... which adds to the attractiveness of our city. It is understood ... is well attended, the ... be continued throughout the ...

The democratic position ... tion of Arapahoe is about as ... ble as usual. Though ... minority of the citizens of ... have opened all dissatisfied ... voting their ticket, being ... anything to the ... party. They will probably ... reward by ... the newly ... candidate on ... is nothing to shield a ... party of Arapahoe county ... as a reform party. In the ... there has ... an election ... money was used but what all ... tion was mainly in buying ... vote the republican ticket. ... News, itself, with all its ... live powers, was unable to ... democratic ticket in 1897. It ... by a saloon ... and was ... feated. Yet the News asks ... tionists of Arapahoe county ... democratic ticket, in the ... hibition.

Patrick Egan, who has ... few months past a citizen of ... States and is now our minister ... seem to have reformed entirely ... formed by some of our people ... might be able, even, to ... Americans points to revolution ... does not seem to have once ... was "again the government ... this was his habit in this country ... the administration from ... Patrick ... very likely have been democratic ... But it was his good fortune ... a republican in 1898 and ... the government," and ... ceived this appointment while ... four fifths of the native born ... would have been glad to ... stead of talking politics to ... he is talking machinery, and ... Muldoon once said of George ... convinced the Chilians that ... wheel in his mouth. He tells ... Chilians that they do not grind ... rightly, and that they ... children and workmen from ... States, "like those I use in ... ment there." The Valparaiso ... remarks that "Senor Patrick ... "the greatest miller of the ... can nation, and his establishment ... talking to the ... "the latest progress." ... Senor Patrick has had many ... the English, but he never ... called a miller for this before.

MEZZOTINTO — J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T — CHAS. DUDLOW, VICE PRES'T

... DRAWER ... Manitou and Colo. Springs

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Recollections of a Famous Young American Prima Donna.

Many Curious Customs at the Grand Opera and Elsewhere.

Where and How the Costumes for the Performers Are Made.

[Copyrighted 1899, by Theodore ...]

PARIS, October 5, 1899.

I feel some hesitation at taking up my pen to give to the public any particulars respecting my stage career, as it has been so brief and I am still so young and inexperienced. But my American friends have been very kind to me, and have altogether surprised me by the interest they have manifested in my success and perhaps I may have something novel to tell concerning the practical side of the representations at the Grand Opera; so, at the persuasion of a friend who has been for many years past occupied with journalism, I will try to say something which, I trust, will be found worth the reading.

I made my first appearance on any stage in March last at the Grand Opera, as the heroine in Gounod's opera of Romeo and Juliet. When I first finished my studies with Mme Marchesi some months before, the managers of the Opera accorded me a hearing, but refused then to engage me because, as they said, I did not sing in the French style. They told me to go at once in search of a French professor of vocalization and to study with him for some months, and they would then give me another trial.

But I did not take their advice. It was M. Gounod himself who taught me the role of "Juliet." I studied with him intensively for a month before making my debut, and he kindly consented to preside over the first rehearsal with full orchestra, which was a delight to me.

The musicians of the orchestra on that occasion paid the great compliment of laying down their instruments and applauding me at the conclusion of my grand aria. This I acknowledged by coming forward and bowing. Mme Patti, the wife of one of the directors, who was present in the auditorium, came behind the scenes at the conclusion of the act.

"It is an unheard of thing for our musicians to applaud a debutante, Madame," she said; "and I think you ought to recognize the fact in some special way."

So, at the close of the performance, I made a little speech of thanks in French to them, which apparently gave great satisfaction.

It is contrary to all the rules of the French opera for an untried foreign singer to be permitted to make his or her first appearance on any stage on those formidable boards. "The opera is not a singing school," is the phrase generally hurled at the heads of aspiring novices. A long course of preliminary experience in the opera houses of Vienna, or Italy, or England is considered necessary in such cases. With native-born vocalists the case is naturally different. They are trained in the traditions of the establishment, and educated by the professors of the Paris Conservatoire, and are therefore available to the operatic managers of Paris as soon as their studies are finished. But the fact that I, being an American, had never before appeared in opera on any stage, was against me.

When, some months earlier, I was engaged at the Opera Comique and was to have made my debut in a revival of Bizet's opera of the "Pearl Divers," M. Halevy, who has charge of the estate of the deceased composer, positively refused to let me appear in that opera, saying that "the glory of Bizet was not to be entrusted to the hands of a debutante."

But, fortunately for me, M. Gounod was of a kind in his acceptance of me, both for Juliet and Marguerite. I owe much to the kindness of the great composer himself. Then the De Reszke brothers, both Jean and Edouard, were also kindness itself in giving me the benefit of their consummate knowledge of stage business and their great experience of dramatic effect. At every rehearsal they took infinite pains to give me such hints and direct[illegible] about acting as my total inexperience of the stage rendered invaluable.

I also studied the role of "Juliet" thoroughly with M. Pluque, the leader of the ballet at the Grand Opera and the first professor of operatic acting in Paris. He was the teacher of Mme. Rose Caron and of Miss Ella Russell, both celebrated for their dramatic successes in opera as well as of countless others less known to fame. For it must be comprehended that the style of acting on the lyric stage differs in many essential respects from that adopted on the dramatic boards. The gestures are not only larger and more marked, but must be so timed as to accompany, so to speak, the effects of a song. It is therefore worse than useless for the students of stage singing in Paris to take lessons as some of them do, from the professors of the performers of the Comedie Francaise. I studied also with M. Pluque the role of "Marguerite" in "Faust," and I expect to profit by his lessons as long as I remain in Paris.

The first thing that struck me when I walked upon the boards of the Grand Opera was the vast size of the stage. It is fully as large as the auditorium itself, and can accommodate with out crowding, twelve hundred people. Another great peculiarity is the great slope of the stage. It looks perfectly flat from the front but rises at the back to half the height of one of the lofty houses beyond the lights at the footlights. Not having taken this difference into consideration, I tripped myself severely on the occasion of my first appearance in Faust. When Marguerite falls senseless in the church scene my fall calculated for a flat floor, brought me so violently into contact with the slope of the boards as to half stun me for a moment.

The dressing rooms of the performers are far from being very luxurious. They are of good dimensions but their furnishing is of the scantiest. A few chairs, a table, and curtains at the windows comprise the contents of each of them. There is a little closet at one side containing a wash stand with a very small wash bowl and pitcher and some pegs for the hanging up of garments not in use. There is also a fire place, and the chimney invariably smokes whenever a fire is lighted, which is often necessary, since the great furnaces that warm the entire house are always called into requisition at the latest possible date in the autumn, and are extinguished as early as possible in the spring, on account of their immense consumption of fuel. One can imagine how injurious to the throat of a singer must be the atmosphere of her dressing room when it is literally blue with smoke. The French government has been often appealed to by the directors to have this state of things remedied, but their request has never received the slightest attention.

The costumes of the grand opera are all made on the premises. A vast room, just under the roof, is allotted to the workpeople, who sit around there on benches against the wall and sew, and drape and trim under the supervision of Mme Floret, the dressmaker in chief of the establishment.

It was to Mme Floret that I addressed myself when I desired to have the magnificent and elaborate costume provided for "Juliet" in the fourth act of the opera (the bedroom scene) exchanged for a dress more in accordance with what the great English actresses have worn in the past, namely a white crape or cashmere wrapper trimmed with white lace. The chief dressmaker, however, responded: "Madame—Mlle. 'Juliet' must wear heliotrope or lilac in that scene, as she is in mourning for 'Tybalt,' which, considering that 'Tybalt' had been slain twenty-four hours previously, seemed that "Lady Capulet" had had a dress maker in the house to make up the family mourning, and that she had worked without losing any time.

The materials used for the costumes are bought wholesale and are stored away till wanted. There is an immense consumption of tulle and tarlatane for the dresses of the female members of the ballet troupe. Mlle Mauri, the *premiere danseuse*, is the only one whose multitudinous skirts are all complete. The other dancers have the three or four outer skirts only in tulle, the rest being composed of tarlatane.

Each one of the leading members of the company is provided with a dresser who business it is, not only to assist the artiste in dressing during a performance, but also to superintend all the details of the costume, to see that the shoes are clean, the train well brushed, the laces, chemisette, etc., perfectly fresh, and everything in fact in faultless order. This arrangement relieves the prima donna's mind of a good deal of responsibility.

The costumes are always furnished by the establishment; but if any one of the singers desires to wear a dress of her own providing, she can usually settle the matter with the director. Thus when Mlle. Heilbron appeared at the Grand Opera as "Marguerite," she was allowed to have her first costume—a robe of Chinese crape and made for her at one of the leading dressmakers of Paris. But the model prescribed by the traditions of the house must always be strictly followed. "Marguerite" must always wear a tight fitting white dress with a long train in the second and third acts of "Faust." The correct and picturesque mediæval costume worn by Miss Ellen Terry in the Lyceum production of the drama of "Faust" in London and afterwards assumed by Mme Albani in the opera at Covent Garden, here in Paris is not to be thought of for a moment; it would be contrary to tradition!

The acoustic properties of the Grand Opera house are very peculiar. The voice of a singer must possess remarkable "carrying" qualities in order to fill the auditorium in any adequate fashion. Anything that is spoken on the stage must be uttered close to the footlights if it is intended to be heard by the audience. This is so well understood by the members of the company that they converse together with perfect freedom at the back of the stage when not engaged in the business of the scene, being sure that what they have to say will never be heard beyond the footlights which, in fact, it never is. There is one point, not far from the prompter's box where the voice in singing is more easily heard than at any other place on the stage. This was well understood by M. Jean de Reszke and he is accustomed always to stand there when the business of the scene permits him to do so that position.

Such are a few of my experiences and observations as a member of the Paris Opera Company. Many more things might be said that would, I know, be interesting to the general public of lovers of the profession. But I think I have written enough to show what an important center this house is for the preservation and development of true musical and dramatic art.

EMMA EAMES.

SOME CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

IT WAS PICKED UP AT A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Casual Talk by Newspaper Correspondents That Makes Interesting Reading Good Stories About Some of the Most Prominent People in the United States.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. There never was a more prolific of gossip than the reception tender of the White House during the social reception. To this pretty passageway, wide and richly decorated upon the blue room and the other apartments opened by the president and his brilliant suite in receiving their guests. Here assemble the newspaper correspondents, the lady society reporters, government officials who have not been invited to become a part of the receiving coterie in the blue room hard by, and many others to whom Washington official life and Washington social life are open books. The president gave a reception one night last week to the Knights Templar and their ladies, and there was such an assemblage in the corridor as that of which I have spoken. The social expert of that evening would tell a tale.

"It is not a well dressed cabinet," said one of the lady society reporters. "In my opinion, Mr. Harrison should appoint a court dressmaker, who is to be taken out and kissed at sunrise if he doesn't make the sleeves of the gowns worn by the ladies of the cabinet fit better. Why, Mrs. Blank's dress is simply abominable—and she such a sweet little woman, too. It is really too bad. I wonder if she makes her own dress! Look likeit. In fact, there are a number of home made gowns in the blue room at this blessed moment, unless I am greatly mistaken. That dress of Mrs. Harrison's is lovely material, but it isn't made right. But have you noticed how sorrily Mrs. Harrison receives the company? She doesn't shake hands. Heaven be praised. I hope we have seen the end of hand shaking by ladies of the White House.

Mrs. Cleveland used to torture herself so that the next morning after a reception she was unable to dress without the help of her maid. How much nicer it is to gently incline the head toward a guest and smile, as Mrs. Harrison does, than to have your hand swollen by—so! squeezing and twisting. I have heard that Mrs. Harrison is trying to persuade upon the president to abandon handshaking, too, but he is afraid somebody may take offense. I'll bet she carries her point before the winter is over. If they will only get women doorkeepers warranted to make good excuses, and abandon handshaking, I think the administration will be a success, though I must say the Cleveland cabinet was the best dressed cabinet, so far as the ladies are concerned, we have had in Washington in twenty years. Mrs. Cleveland's gowns were poems. Mrs. Whitney had her dresses made by Worth, and they were stunning. Mrs. Fairchild dressed beautifully, and so did the Mrs. Bayard.

Nobody knows how much more of this sort of small talk would have been uttered had not another lady correspondent come up just at this moment with the marks of excitement visible in her face.

"Such a nice piece of news as I have just picked up!" exclaimed she. "What do you think? Steward Zieman is going to leave the White House. The story is that he has an offer to go back to the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, at $3,000 a year, and that he has accepted. But I happen to know that he resigned a month ago because he and Mrs. Harrison do not agree about some things in the management of the house. There is no quarrel or anything like that, but professional stewards like Mr. Zieman and good housekeepers like Mrs. Harrison were not intended to live under the same roof.

"I have just been down stairs talking to Mr. Zieman about it. He showed me all through the kitchen and laundry and says he never worked in a nicer place nor under a nicer man than the president. He actually makes more money, though he is to get a thousand dollars more a year in Chicago than the government allows. You see, the steward of the White House is somebody. He is courted by a great many people who consider themselves of importance. Life below stairs in this case is a pretty good sort of life. The steward has very little work to do with his own hands, and reigns supreme in the basement, except when Mrs. Harrison chooses to go down. He has very comfortable quarters of his own, including a parlor as nice as that of some millionaires I know, in which he can receive his friends. I understand that Mrs. Harrison intends taking charge of the house for a time, and that no steward will be employed to take Mr. Zieman's place."

At this moment Postmaster General Wanamaker left the blue room for a moment and passed through the corridor.

"I know a good joke on Wanamaker," said a newspaper man; "you know the postmaster general always wears a high, white hat with a black band around it. He has worn that same hat ever since he came to Washington—the $1 19 hat we may call it—and he actually wore it here tonight. I noticed that he wears it all winter. But the joke I was going to tell you is at Yesterday, Mr. Scott, chief of the salary division of the postoffice department, was walking over to Clark's for luncheon with the postmaster general, who wanted to talk to him about the investigation of the Chicago postoffice. A band went by, playing a lively air. 'What tune is that? Do you know it, Scott?' 'Why, I think it's "Where Did You Get That Hat?"' But here Scott stopped. He looked at the postmaster general, reddened a little, and finally concluded that it didn't know that tune after all. Mr. Wanamaker. It was a hard hit, but it got just where it was intended. And as they entered Clark's the band disappeared around the corner of the patent office playing 'Where Did You Get That Hat?'"

It was a woman, the wife of an official, who next spoke.

"Mrs. Windom is looking very well tonight," she said. "She is prettier than she looks. Never but once did I see her angry. That was when she happened to see a photograph of her husband, the secretary, taken profile. I was at her house when she first saw this picture and she cried like a little fool. It is disagreeable, she cried. It makes him look like a monkey. The joke of the thing was that it was not certain on consideration to see a monkey in the profile of the secretary, handsome though he is, but I didn't dare tell her so then. She ordered her carriage immediately and drove straight to the photographers where she put her foot down on the showcase and declared she'd see the man for hire in the name of her outraged husband if any more of those profile pictures were permitted to go to the public. The good natured photographer suppressed the edition and destroyed the negatives."

"Let me tell you the most extraordinary thing I have heard about the new administration," volunteered a New York correspondent; "it is not a thing that you Democratic papers can make use of, but it is certainly remarkable, and almost incredible. You know old Jerry Rusk over there, the man who told Joe Cannon, of Illinois, that even if he was the tail of the administration he would try to be useful, for one of the chief duties of a tail was to keep the dogs off. Well, Secretary Rusk has been fireman, a teamster, a stage driver, a soldier and a politician, and he never used tobacco in any form. Did you ever before hear of anything quite so extraordinary as a stage driver who did not chew tobacco?"

"Speaking of Rusk and Windom," said another member of the gossip circle, "that reminds me of the fact that they are the two democratic members of the Cabinet. Secretary Blaine finds it necessary to be a little exclusive. Miller is the sort of man who has few friends, but good ones. Noble is a very charming man, but also a very dignified one. Proctor is little known except by officials, and the same is true of Tracy. Wanamaker is too busy to waste any time on his friends however much he may be inclined to do so. But it appears as if everybody knew Windom and Rusk. They are the only shortly, informal, hail fellows in the Cabinet. I have seen them at Chamberlin's of an evening, sitting at a little table, with a bottle of wine between them, and a few good friends around, telling stories. Uncle Jerry Rusk is the best story teller in the Cabinet, and if you want to enjoy yourself some time get the secretary of agriculture laughing. He is a hearty, lively, good natured, well tempered man who sleeps o' nights and has a good appetite. I am not surprised at his popularity.

"Secretary Tracy is a mild looking sort of man," remarked a Baltimore newspaper man; "looks like an easy going Methodist minister or a respectable family physician, don't he? But it is a great mistake to suppose he doesn't lots of force and spunk. I was in his office the other day when he discovered that a certain piece of work which he had ordered could not be completed for several weeks. He sent for the derelict officer. 'Where are the specifications for that cruiser?' he asked, sharply. The official made some excuse and said it was Mr. S.'s fault. Mr. S. was holding back the work on the cruiser in question. 'And who in perdition is Mr. S.?' asked the secretary. 'Is Mr. S bigger than the navy department, bigger than congress, bigger than the secretary to whom congress has given its orders? Go to work and appropriate the money for this ship, and when congress meets again it will want to know why the work has not been started. I cannot lay the blame at Mr. S.'s door. If I did, congress would laugh at me. Congress holds me responsible for executing its will, and I hold you responsible for executing my will, and this Mr. S. also. Send that gentleman to me at once.'

"I should like to have been present at the interview between the secretary of the navy and Mr. S.," added the correspondent, "but under the circumstances I thought I had better retire. This little incident, of which I was accidentally a witness, showed me who is running the navy department, and convinced me that the navy officers' clique has been no more successful in managing Secretary Tracy than it was with Secretary Whitney."

While their knights and ladies passed by the presidential party in the blue room and this band continued in the corridor, the famous marine band was playing amid a blaze of electric and calcium lights on the lawn south of the White House.

"Have you ever heard the story or shall I call it the tradition about the origin of the marine band?" inquired an old gentleman. "A good many years ago, perhaps sixty or seventy, a United States warship was cruising on the coast of Italy. As his orders would shortly carry him to Nice, where the ship's officers were anticipating a pleasant social season, and, as he had no band on board, the commander hit upon a novel plan to secure the much coveted music. He sent one of his most reckless officers ashore in command of a trusty boat's crew of Jack tars and marines as reckless as himself, with orders to impress as American seamen the first strolling band of musicians they might come across. These orders were carried out, and the bold commander and his officers had a splendid time in the winter resort ports of the Mediterranean.

"More than that, they brought their strolling players to Washington, and these musicians were the nucleus of the now famous band which we hear playing outside. Some of the best Italian families in Washington, such as the Carusis and Massoys, are said to have been founded by these unwilling musical immigrants. Carusi's dancing hall you will remember was Carusi, one of the first inaugural balls given in honor of President Harrison's grandfather.

WALTER WECHSLER.

[Detached for the Service.]

ZANZIBAR, October 26. Captain Wyman, German imperial commissioner for East Africa, has had an encounter with a force of natives under command of Bushiri and defeated them. Three hundred of Bushiri's men were killed. The German losses were seven men.

[Dry Arsenic Lake, Yukon, received at Winnipeg for the London Times.] Officer named Neilson of the East African company.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS AT HOME.

An Interesting Letter from the Pen of David Rae.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—"These are the men who carry the whole Russian empire on their shoulders," said a noted Nihilist leader to me one time summer evening in the Pitoresque village of Ostashkoff, as we stood watching a prowling knot of mujiks (peasants), "and the moment they find that out and feel their backs bending to breaking with its weight, down comes the whole concern!"

These prophetic words came back to my memory with ominous force a year later, as I sat in front of my tiny log hut in the hamlet of Bogorodskoe (on one of the tributaries of the Upper Volga) to watch the red sun sink behind the shadowy pines, while the peasants of the little village, men, women and children, came filing past me, some hot and dusty from their labor in the fields, others looking pale and tired after sitting at work all day in their close and unwholesome huts.

There they go, the sallow, bearded, low browed, heavy looking toilers, with hard wooden faces and shaggy hair, who "carry all Russia on their backs." Some of the younger and more well to do men wear red calico shirts outside their other clothes, but the majority keep to the traditional sheepskin frock (swarming with "undesirable creepers") which serves Ivan Petrovitch all the year round, the wool being worn outside in summer and inside in winter.

The short skirted women—many of whom, though barefooted, wear showy earrings—have their sunburned faces turbaned with scarlet handkerchiefs, for the Russian is as fond of bright colors as the negro, and his word for "beautiful" means literally "bright red." The unmarried women are distinguished from the rest by the peculiar plaiting of their back hair, and among them I notice one young girl (with a light wooden yoke adjusted across her left shoulder, and a pail of water attached to either end of it) whose biggest face and ringing laugh might well amuse anyone who (like myself) was aware that she had been jailed only a few months before for the murder of her illegitimate child, and that, although saved by an ingenious legal quibble, she was believed guilty by every one who knew anything about the matter.

Many of the faces show considerable marks of beauty despite their worn appearance, but all alike, whether men or women, are spoiled by the characteristic defect of all Slavonic races, viz., the heavy mouth and broad bulldog jaw a drawback which, marred (in my eyes at least) some of the best features in the world, belonging to the household of the czar's sister, the present Duchess of Edinburgh.

The houses of the "mujiks" are as quaint as the men. Many of the tiny huts are built wholly with the bark, without a nail or iron fastener of any kind, the ends of the logs being jointed into each other, like the corners of a schoolboy's slate. The windows are filled with a mortar made of clay, moss and dead leaves, and the roof is either slated or thatched with reeds and dried grass. The ordinary hut (cottage) has two rooms and a loft, but not a few of them (as was the case with the hut which I myself occupied) have only one. The furniture usually consists of an enormous bed covered with a quilt of cobbled patchwork, which looks like a cobbled map of the United States, a large tiled stove, with a "lejanka" (bed place) on the top of it, a rough deal table, a stool or two, a portrait of the household's patron saint in one corner, with a tiny lamp burning in front of it, and a pious peasant making a laborious pilgrimage around its gilt frame and feet, but not the slightest trace of a samovar (self boiler). This last is, indeed, is the most important of all, the peasantry being so fond of tea that he even calls a present of money "natchai" (something for tea), and he might fairly assume a samovar as his heraldic crest with the motto, "In tea spes."

I am just beginning my supper when my attention is drawn to a bustle of excitement among a group of men, who are having a kind of impromptu tea drinking in front of the next hut, the stir being evidently caused by a tall young fellow who has just joined the party, and seems to have brought some very startling piece of news.

"It's as true as the holy book, brothers," cries the new comer. "I heard with my own ears our starosta (village bailiff) tell it to Feodor Nikeetin just this minute."

"What has happened, then?" asks the host, a scarred Crimean veteran.

"These Nihilist dogs are at their tricks again. One of them threw a bomb yesterday at Father Alexander Alexandrovitch (the czar) in the streets of St. Petersburg. However, God saved him from harm; but the man wasn't caught."

"Nor ever will be," growled another; "the police are cleverer at arresting the wrong man than the right one, and you may trust a Nihilist to save his own skin!"

"Say what you will, though, brothers, our father, the Gosudar (emperor), seems to be afraid of them."

"Afraid!" echo half a dozen voices. "The emperor afraid."

"Well, why does he shut himself up in Gatchina and never stir out? And why did he wait two whole years before going to 'mother Moscow' to be crowned lest they should kill him? It's no use talking, brothers—when one is afraid, one is!"

"True," growled the old soldier; "but to think of a Russian czar fearing any mortal man! What would Nikolai Pavlovitch (Nicholas, son of Paul) have said to that? He feared no danger; he made danger fear him! He reigned thirty years, and no one dared touch him. We shall never have such another czar!"

"But Gosudar expresses the people's wishes!"

"Perhaps, but he let no one else suspect it."

Wishes could not say more, for in Russia tyrant is always more endurable than many. DAVID RAE.

Mrs. Bertha Bohrne well known as a popular boarding house keeper in this city, now has charge of the dining room of Vorhees's boarding house, 118 N. Tejon street.

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ASPEN SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., October 16, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aspen Short Line Railway Co., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at Colorado Springs, Colo., at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, November 6th, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 16th day of October, 1899, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

W. HENRY BRESEE, Secretary.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1899, at the designated polling places in the several election precincts in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, a vote will be held, at which time there will be elected the following officers, to wit:

One County Commissioner for the Second District.
One County Clerk.
One County Judge.
One County Treasurer.
One County Assessor.
One County Surveyor.
One County Superintendent of Schools.
One Coroner.
One County Commissioner.
One Road Overseer for and for each Road District.
One Constable and one Justice of the Peace for and for each Justice's Precinct.

There will be submitted to the voters of the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, at the said election, an amendment to the constitution of the state, to the effect that a tax of two hundred and fifty cents and dollars, the same to be added to and be a part of the state revenue, shall be levied upon every male person of the age of twenty years and upwards, and not to be sold for less than their per value, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the state capitol building.

All persons in favor of the said amendment will vote a ballot upon which shall be printed or written or partly printed and partly written the words "Against the tax of an additional hundred and fifty cents and dollars to aid in the erection of a state capitol."

Which election shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and continued open until six o'clock in the evening of said day.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 19th, A. D. 1899.

E. J. RATON, County Clerk.

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The Manitou and Pike's Peak Ry. Co

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the Company at Manitou, in El Paso county, state of Colorado, on Friday, the 27th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HUBBARD, President.

Attest: J. B. GRAY, Secretary. 1 Feb 25

DO NOT FORGET THAT A. C. WILLARD HANDLES THE Manitou Park Speckled Trout.

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THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip Picked Up Here and There and Heard On the Streets

At The [illegible] found [illegible] some [illegible] of the [illegible] center [illegible] better [illegible] I heard Mr [illegible] honest German [illegible] life [illegible] Mr [illegible] was at The Alto [illegible] book in Paris [illegible] ing [illegible] rites over the body of the [illegible] Mr [illegible] General Hancock [illegible] that the day was [illegible] buried [illegible] funeral [illegible] not only [illegible] Pennsylvania but for the whole country [illegible] were more [illegible] held he was [illegible] gallantly, and as a [illegible] was ever upright, honest and pure [illegible] no wonder that he death [illegible] a national calamity." This was the tribute of an old time political [illegible]

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In the old days when the west was a dumping ground for what [illegible] indifferent in eastern society [illegible] was so little heaven of the good [illegible] most perfect equality [illegible] between the elements, it was not [illegible] ter for one who had irregularities in his past life to come beyond the plains without danger of having them follow him. The vast majority of those with whom he came in contact in his new home did not care who he was or where he came from and his past life remained uncovered if he wished it so. But with the establishment of law and order and with the coming of the comforts of cultivated society this old chaotic condition of things is changed. People do not rub shoulders together with the old carelessness. Now if one has a nemesis it has a disagreeable way of hunting one down and giving publicity to its claims.

Among those who came to try the examinations for a position in the public schools of the city last summer was a young lady of apparently fine attainments, who had been graduated from a well known [illegible] college and who presented beside [illegible] flattering testimonials, the names of several prominent educators as references. The pleasing manner of the young lady and her readiness in answering questions put to her by the examining board created a strongly favorable impression and it was decided to engage her to fill a position of much importance. Her testimonials were passed upon and her references looked over. Among the latter was the name of a professor in her alma mater and among the four or five a letter from the author of a text book familiar to every school child in the land. More as a matter of form than from any feeling of necessity one of the members of the board caused letters of inquiry to be sent these persons. In due time the information came that the author had been dead many years so many that the circumstances of his death had passed from the memory of the members of the examining board. It was with the hope that no action would be taken on her testimonials that the young lady had presented this hope. Later came a letter from the professor to her alma mater to whom she had referred. He denounced her in unqualified terms as untrustworthy in character, attainments and ability and as utterly unworthy of any confidence. Of course this settled the matter and the coveted position slipped from the young lady's grasp just at the time when she felt most secure in it. Her nemesis had presented itself at an inopportune moment and taken its pound of flesh.

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With the aid of a kind hearted clerk one day recently I was enabled after careful and persistent study to decipher upon the page of a hotel register the name of "Paul Otchikoff Russia." If the man who wrote that name ever had any knowledge of Spencerian methods in handling a pen he had evidently long since forgotten them. It was the kind of writing that sends hundreds of hotel clerks to an early grave and printers by the score to the mad houses of the country. A man who cannot sign his own name in more legible style than this if he had signed his ought to be required to furnish the key to the hieroglyphics or else he ought to make his mark and be done with it. But one cannot tell the character of a man from his writing, and as I found out later this man was anything but the kind of person his mean scrawl might seem to indicate. Turning to the direction indicated by the clerk as he said: "There he is." I beheld a great strapping handsome man that no one would ever mistake for other than a Russian so marked was the stamp of his nationality upon him. It was understood about the hotel that Otchikoff was in this country on business for his government, but when I told him that he laughingly replied in fair English, "Yes, that is what I hear everywhere I go. You Americans are fond of mystery, and find me an object around which you can gather one. But I am not here in any official capacity. I am here to take a rest and see your great country. Foreigners do not come to America now to see the country without coming to Colorado. [illegible] Colorado Springs and Manitou. That is why I am here." Otchikoff informed me that he learned the English language while serving on the Russian embassy in London as secretary. He is at present private secretary to the Russian minister of justice, Manassein, and is on leave of absence.

***

Politics were the subject of discussion on the street the other day when the matter of people's tickets and such movements reminded an old citizen of a very amusing occurrence that happened in this city a number of years ago. Peter Becker, the well known democratic politician of Lake county, was a resident of El Paso county at that time, and "Pete" as he is commonly known hereabout, was [illegible] that his [illegible] are in [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE MATTERS

Condition of the Market and Some Recent Sales

[illegible]

The Newcomb

The popular comedian Felix Morris supported by Miss Viola Allen and company will be the attraction at the opera house [illegible] They will appear in Tom Taylor's comedy drama "Helen Faucit" [illegible] and the one act operetta The Bonnie Boy, which "The play of Helen Faucit" is a strong one and [illegible] the operetta which closes the performance Miss Allen has an excellent chance of showing her versatility in the dual parts of Miss Thistledown and Maggie MacFarland. She has a rich, finely trained voice and sings a charming medley of twenty popular airs, which never fails of an enthusiastic encore. Her Scotch dialect is as if to the manner born, and the chances from one to the other is catchy in the extreme. The costumes worn are correct and costly, and deal with the days of George III of England."

Judge Belford has promised to be one of the speakers at the Monument potato bake next Friday. The speakers' platform is to be erected on the plaza east of town and seats will be provided for 2,000 persons. Three ovens will be erected instead of one, as originally intended, as the parties in charge are convinced that the crowd will be much larger than at first anticipated. A feature of the day will be an old settlers' reunion, in which the pioneers of the Pike's Peak gold excitement days will get together. The potato bake will be a memorable event and excursion trains from this city and Denver will be crowded all day.

In weather a little too warm for foot ball the second game of the season between the Springs team and the college took place yesterday afternoon before a fair gathering of spectators, including a few ladies. The game, though not so exciting as the one of last Saturday, was spirited throughout and ended in another victory for the Springs team by a score of 19 to 6. The collegians played a plucky game and with a little more weight would make it very interesting for their opponents. The schedule of games to be played by the state association teams will be published in the course of a few days.

Mr L. M. Ferguson yesterday received notice that he had been appointed a railroad postal clerk on the Midland road between this city and New Castle. The appointment was quite a surprise to Mr. Ferguson as he had not made application for the place, having been removed last spring without any cause being assigned. A letter from Chief Clerk Putney, at Denver, accompanying the notice of the appointment, informed Mr Ferguson that he had been strongly urging his reappointment for several months owing to his efficiency and popularity with the other clerks while in the service.

Mr. Charles Collins will reopen his riding school for the winter next Friday, having leased the Athletic grounds for that purpose. Mr Collins was very successful with his class last winter and proposes to enter into the work more extensively this year than ever. The hours for riding will be the same as last year, but the days and terms have not yet been agreed upon but will be announced later.

Conant & Newton have begun suit in the district court to recover for the killing of a horse some four weeks ago by a shock of electricity. It will be remembered that a telegraph wire on which Mr Earle was injured fell across the electric light wire and the horse coming upon it was so shocked that it was paralyzed.

At the Congregational church, corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets there will be services at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. The pastor, Rev J. P. Gregg, will preach both morning and evening. In the evening will be given the fourth lecture in the services on Topics of Today and Lessons from History. Subject "George Fox and the Quakers."

Mr. Matthew Croft aged 68 years was run over by an express wagon near the Alamo park last night and although the wheels passed over his neck and body he was not seriously injured. The wagon was being driven at a rapid gait and Mr Croft was not in the road of the way. The name of the driver could not be learned.

The ministers meeting will be held Monday morning at 10:30 in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. Rev G. W. Terrell will read a paper on "The Scriptural Doctrine of the Fatherhood of God." All resident and visiting clergymen in the city and vicinity are invited to attend and join in the discussion.

Argument for a new trial in the case of Bradford vs Woodruff was heard in the county court yesterday. The motion was denied and notice of appeal to the supreme court was given. The case of Minnie Goodale vs M. Goodale for divorce was tried and taken under advisement by the court.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS OF FRANCE.

WHAT THE EDITOR OF "THE JOURNALIST" THINKS OF THEM

In Paris France Is a Mighty Good Place for the Trade Journalist but It Is No Place at All for the Hardworking Newspaper Man, Thinks Allan Forman

[illegible]

New York, Oct 21. France is a great country for poor [illegible] but it is a mighty poor field for newspapers. In Paris they produce the handsomest, best edited [illegible] in the world, and they have the greatest newspapers. The biggest newspapers are [illegible] on American editor [illegible] But newspapers, as we understand [illegible] are [illegible] in France, for [illegible] at a very secondary place in their composition.

Take, for example, Le Petit Journal, the daily paper with the largest circulation in the world, gets one and sixpence. It sells for five sous—one cent—and it is the worst looking little rag I ever laid eyes on. Sprinted on miserable paper, with heavy faced type and poor ink, it presents a cheap, smeary appearance, which would fill the soul of the most slovenly backwoods editor with disgust. It contains condensed reports of the proceedings of the chamber of deputies, political articles, short police notes and a story. The story is the main feature, the special articles next and the [illegible] is left to be considered.

Dynasties may be overthrown, cities may be destroyed, kings and emperors may die. The Petit Journal will probably print the information [illegible] but if the entire Western hemisphere should be destroyed by an earthquake and it was a question between publishing the news of the catastrophe and story, the news would lay over every time. I am not cavilling at the management of the French newspapers for this system. They are paid to give the French public what it wants, and the success of The Petit Journal proves that the French public wants the story. Just as the English newspapers [illegible] one of yesterday's editions of a quarterly review, so do the French papers bear a [illegible] resemblance to a cheap story paper.

In art publications Paris is far ahead of England and America. They have nothing which, in point of mechanical execution, can equal the Revue Illustrée, the special editions of Figaro, or half a dozen other periodicals I could mention. The price [illegible] work on these publications is simply capitalize, and the letter press is generally above the average in literary merit. They have [illegible] process—engraving to a perfect which we have not yet attained and while the illustrations [illegible] they are better style they are better on the whole than ours.

In addition to these really fine art publications, the newsstands of Paris are crowded with dozens of illustrated comic papers, most of them filthy, with a style of humor which will not bear translation nor is [illegible] in this country. They have no counterpart in Paris. The difference in the style of the Parisian journals to those of America naturally [illegible] in management. I have [illegible] to America [illegible] firmly convinced that the [illegible] of the American newspaper. Editors and special writers are all very well in their way, but it is the American publisher who has educated the American public up to a [illegible] of news and who has made the American newspaper the [illegible] most awake and enterprising in the world.

In England the editor is simply a stenographer, it is his duty to write what he hears, not what he sees. The idea of making a picture [illegible] table story [illegible] his work reads like a Congressional Record. In France the editor is the [illegible] The French writer is about the most [illegible] of humanity I ever [illegible] It does not require a very high grade of intelligence to do reporting for a French newspaper, and, as a consequence, the wages paid are not very large. The [illegible] is practically [illegible] naturally, with these limitations, the French reporter drops into a sort of human machine, a two legged phonograph, smelling of absinthe and rank cigarettes. He is held in utter contempt by the leader writers, who form the aristocracy of French journalism. He is snubbed by officials and editors, and his small pay is frequently further reduced by an [illegible] and impudent [illegible] of [illegible] which prevails, as far as I can [illegible]

The leader writer, on the other hand, is quite too utterly [illegible] He is a well paid, well dressed, well kept person, whose duty it is to write essays in a lighter vein upon subjects not [illegible] directly connected with topics of the day, not of the day on which the paper is issued, but of the day before yesterday. He ranks only a peg below the dramatic and art critics, and he [illegible] his articles. It is the leader writers who fight the harmless duels, who pen the fiery articles urging the people to revolution and generally keep up the reputation of the French press. For [illegible] they sign their Christian names in small capitals and their [illegible] surnames in large [illegible] so that it presents a decidedly unique appearance to an American [illegible] If it is bred of a desire to achieve that fame which leads the world to know the existence of a first name, as we speak of Tennyson, Virgil, Thackeray, Dickens and other familiar names in literature, it does not work, for we hear the French writer almost universally referred to by his full name, "FROMAGE DE BRIE" may look very stunning for a signature, but it does not [illegible] the name heading down the [illegible] of time to any marked extent. The leader writer stands [illegible] our special writer and our editorial writer and combines to a certain extent the duties of both, and his position marks the difference between French and American newspapers. The French paper is mere journalism and its news, telegraphic news, even from other parts of France is cut down to a minimum, and cable news from England or America is conspicuous by its absence.

The New York Herald's Parisian edition has done well this season owing to the large influx of American visitors to the exposition, which is very doubtful if it will find any paying support after the great show on the Champs de Mars is closed. Galignani's Messenger deals largely in American and English matters and The American Register is a sort of Home Journal, a mild record of social happenings. The fact of the matter is that the French people, as a nation, do not care for news as we understand the word: they appreciate literary and artistic merit, and as a [illegible] periodicals are wealthy and [illegible] and the leading articles. In their dailies are well written, but so long as Jean Crispin, who may represent the French reading public, who [illegible] so long as this blue blouse individual prefers to read of the imaginary woes of the hero and heroine of the feuilleton or the fiery rhetoric of the leader writer rather than of the tragedies or comedies of real life which are enacted about him, so long will the French publish more journals, not newspapers.

ALLAN FORMAN

Metaphors

From an extensive study of the large portion of metaphors and colloquialisms which in the last half of that century have been [illegible] that many of their roots of metaphor now known are cleavage crystals, broken off, probably, by the impact of the mind against the atmosphere. It is [illegible] that these means of cleavage permit to the [illegible] of all the three fundamental forms of the [illegible] or regular system. From all that appears, the theory has come to be entertained that the [illegible] of metaphor were thrown off from a nucleus among the fixed stars and that they were slowly [illegible] while revolving in a zone of intense heat.

Drunkenness in England

London Daily News

The return which has just been published of the convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales during the four years from 1885 to 1888 inclusive, is not particularly cheerful reading. The total convictions decreased during the first three years falling from 174,691 in 1885 to 159,432 in 1887. But in 1888 there was a sudden rise to 156,893, a number which happily does not necessarily mean that about six persons out of every 1,000 not only got drunk but disgraced themselves in such a manner as to be taken before a magistrate. We may take comfort from the reflection that there are repeated cases of the conviction of the same person.

In Wales the proportion is about one conviction to every 157 people, the high ratio being partly accounted for by the figures for the County of Glamorgan, where there were 3,749 [illegible] out of a population not quite 100 times as great. In England itself there are great contrasts between different counties and towns.

Liverpool yielded last year 15,000 cases of drunkenness from a population of little over half a million. This is about the highest ratio presented by any great town. The metropolitan police area with its 4,750,000 people, yields only 2,000 cases more than Liverpool. Taken altogether, the figures show that there has been in the last few years no perceptible diminution in the number of drunkards. Outside the narrow limits of the habitual topic, it is not clear, however, he no doubt that a great improvement has taken place, the evidence of which is to be found in the falling off in the quantity of alcoholic liquids consumed.

Contest in Italy

The Chaos

The troubles of the two rival powers in Italy, the king and the pope, are increasing. Each has the faculty of wounding the other, but, like the gods in the Homeric contest, neither can kill not extinguish. The pope has formally excommunicated the king and queen, which they, being devout children of the church, feel deeply. The landlord of M. Crispi, the prime minister, being [illegible] Italian—in fact, if we [illegible] rightly, the college of the [illegible] has turned him out of his [illegible] in Sicily in the [illegible] of a card. On the other hand the anti papal powers have got hold of and published the documents relative to the trial (by forgery) of Bruno, and also a concession by Pius IX. of religious [illegible] of the temporal power made to Austria when there could [illegible] that on no other terms could he get back to Rome. Also, the pope has been notified that he can [illegible] Rome if he likes, but must leave also the treasures of the Vatican. The effect of all [illegible] things is to [illegible] the gulf between the two. We are sorry to note this, because whatever the claims of papalism, it is better religion for Italy than at all, and because the driving of the nation into infidelity can hardly accomplish that great work of unification which has been so auspiciously begun.

WANTED

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

TO RENT

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

PASSAGE

PASSAGE—[illegible]

PASSAGE—[illegible]

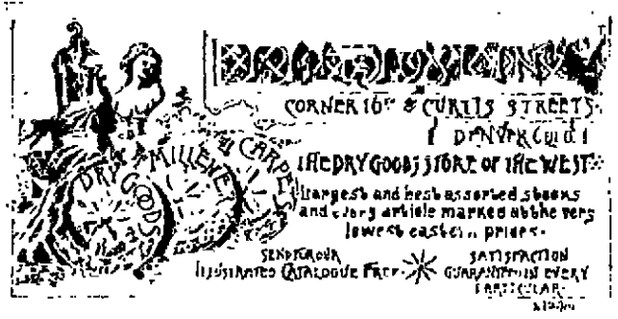
LOST

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]



LOST—A small silver watch with chain attached. Return to [illegible] Barber's shop, 25 S. Cascade.

LOST—Gentleman's [illegible] watch. Finder please return to Gazette office. Reward.

FIRST GUN!

Grand Display of

CLOTHING!

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

We [illegible] to be the [illegible] in style, of the [illegible] manufacture, of the best materials and [illegible] in price.

We do not sell by auction cloth. We do not mark up our prices 50 per cent and give 50 per cent off. We do business on a new principle. We buy and sell [illegible] for cash. Profits [illegible] than any other two houses in the city. We [illegible] all this and give the profit to our customers.

NEW CATALOGUE FREE

We [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] if not satisfactory. Write for [illegible] of and [illegible]. We [illegible] city of [illegible] and [illegible] and Top Boots. [illegible] We are [illegible] for the trade.

Skinner Bros. & Wright,

1601 & 1603 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Agents [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Oct 21, 1889.

The firm of [illegible] & Griswold has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Bills [illegible] will be paid by W. H. Bacon, and other party is entitled to [illegible] all bills due the late firm. From this date the firm name will be W. H. W. H. BACON, E. E. GRISWOLD. k-22-6

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

[illegible] and all kinds of Mill Work. Repairing promptly attended to.

BABCOCK BROS.,

(SUCCESSORS TO MEYER & ORDER,)

HATS AND FURS

[illegible]

1009 & 1011 SIXTEENTH ST.

DENVER, COLO.

LANG HING & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods,

All kinds of [illegible] Silks and Imported [illegible] All orders promptly and carefully [illegible] to. k-24-1

No. 1[illegible] Larimer St.

Colorado Mountain Sage COMPOUND.

We [illegible] you the [illegible] Colorado Mountain Sage Compound.

[illegible] are gathered in the Colorado Rocky Mountains [illegible] of from [illegible] to ten [illegible] feet, and having been in use for the past [illegible] years, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a sure cure and positive [illegible] for Mountain, Typhoid and Bilious Fevers, Ague, Malaria, [illegible] DISEASES OF THE LIVER or STOMACH. It has been used with [illegible] in RHEUMATISM, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1889.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible]

Prof A C Paulson returned from the east yesterday where he has spent the past summer

Any one wishing to invest in a profitable business might be benefitted by consulting A H Comins advertisement on this page

Messrs W J Foster and F L Bradley have returned from the Texas state fair at Dallas where they report good work done in advertising El Paso county

Dr. Geo W Lawrence has declined the nomination for coroner tendered him by the people's convention, and Dr Christopher, of this city, has been substituted by the central committee

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Aid society will occur to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the vestry of the Baptist church. The board of managers will meet at the same place one-half hour earlier.

South Congregational: Preaching tomorrow morning and evening, at the usual hours, at the Lincoln avenue school building, South Cascade avenue, by Rev M. D. Grines Sabbath school at 10 o'clock.

From the fact that repairs to the furnaces could not be completed in season, no service will be held at Grace Episcopal church this morning The usual session of the Sunday school will also be omitted.

Services at the First Presbyterian church, corner of Bijou and Nevada avenue, at 11 o'clock forenoon and 7:30 in the evening. The subject of Dr Black's evening lecture will be "The Evolution of Morals"

Mr. Freeman Howe, of Butte City, Montana, a delegate to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meeting in Denver, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday morning. Mr. Howe is an old friend of Alderman Bartlett.

Judge Campbell has arrived at home from Kit Carson county, where he held court last week. Next week he goes to Denver for a few days, but will hold no regular term of court until the opening in this county one week from to-morrow.

Mr. V. E. Rouse of Fountain states that he will not be a candidate for county superintendent of schools, and declines the nomination tendered him by the people's convention on the 19th. He gives as his reason that he cannot neglect his school to make the proper canvass

BUSINESS LOCALS.

[illegible]

HARRIOTT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No 7 Cascade Ave. Telephone No 16.

Go to Fairley Bros., should be furnishers for your [illegible] They have the largest stock of [illegible] and cook stoves in the city.

Fairley Bros., the house furnishers are making [illegible] draped with rugs, a [illegible] of beauty and comfort. Call and see

New and stylish [illegible] in antique Rockers for the [illegible] at Fairley Bros.

Buy the new [illegible] at Fairley Bros., the [illegible]

Go to Fairley Bros., the [illegible] for [illegible] in the [illegible] line.

New [illegible] tables, at Fairley Bros., the [illegible]

Library lamps vase lamps and [illegible] at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS

[illegible] Rio Grande R. R. will sell tickets to Manitou and return on Nov. 1st, at one fare for the round trip.

FREE DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

The [illegible] of the Ladies' Tailor system of Dress cutting have decided to continue giving instruction in scientific dress cutting, free of charge, this week. Room 7 and 8 Park block

If the man K of L. assembly here, please address G, this office.

Try Rhine's Colorado Mountain Sage Compound for colds, mountain fever, etc. All who should try it. The great specific name. For sale by F. B. Pettibone, Duncan Bell and G. B. Stocco.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is a well established fact that no railroad in this country has finer equipment in all of its lines than the Wabash line. It is always in the van in any improvement. Its sleeping cars are the most perfect traveling conveyances known. The seats have been widened and fitted with high cushioned backs making them as comfortable as an easy chair. And just think of it, electric bells by which the porter can be summoned at any hour. Through the line between St Louis and Chicago, St Louis and Kansas City and Chicago and Detroit, are run the popular Buffet Smoking or Club sleeping car which that all of the walking person, are divided in state rooms the doors of which can be closed and locked, affording passengers all the privacy of their own rooms. Superbly finished they are the easiest riding cars known, and no greater charge for berths than in regular sleeping cars

[illegible] cars are carried on [illegible] and equal to any first class hotel in the land. Chair cars seats free of the latest and most approved pattern. [illegible] Denver and St Louis, Chicago and St Louis, [illegible] Quincy, Chicago and Detroit, Kansas City, [illegible] Solid vestibuled trains first class in all their appointments and always on time.

GILMORE'S BAND

On Oct. 29th. The D & R G will sell excursion tickets to Denver, good for return October 30th, choice of the daily trains. One fare for round trip.

"WATER! WATER!"

These dry times have caused a company to utilize the air and city water

The Steam Vacuum Pumps are the cheapest and most [illegible] way of obtaining the water of [illegible] and [illegible] water

C. H. WRIGHT,
117 Pike's Peak ave

Best meat at H [illegible] & Simmons [illegible]

D & R G Ticket Office, No 8 Pike's Peak ave.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

[illegible]

CUTTING AND FITTING.

[illegible]

[illegible] coal [illegible] Nevada

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

ARE YOU GOING EAST

The Great Rock Island Route is now [illegible] the only line running [illegible] vestibuled trains from Colorado Springs to Chicago, St Joseph and Kansas City, without change and by the quickest time between these points. The [illegible] trains carry the latest design of sleeping cars, free of extra charges, and [illegible] the Pullman Palace Car Company, including the famous Palace Cars [illegible] manufactured, combining all modern improvements and comforts. [illegible]

[illegible] with all lines diverging. W. M. Shaw, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 507 Pike's Peak ave. No 97.

[illegible] round trip, Oct. 27, via the Santa Fe.

Have you seen the [illegible] Brothers, [illegible] Colorado Springs.

[illegible] for bought. [illegible]

Order books for Maitland and Franceville coal, at R Hills, [illegible] N Tejon. Brewer [illegible]

UNION FUEL & TRANSIT CO.
[illegible] Telephone 31.

SUNSHINE COAL.

The best coal for domestic use, for sale, [illegible] and [illegible] delivered [illegible]
J. E. CRITCHELL,
112 Pike's Peak ave
Tel. Home 59.

VESTIBULED DINING CARS ON VANDALIA LINE

On and after the [illegible] other column

[illegible] delays. J. E. DWINELL & CO., 112 Pike's Peak ave.

VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LINE

[illegible] cars, St. Louis to New York [illegible] Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

DINING CARS.

Are attached to all [illegible] between Omaha and Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City.

A solid Vestibuled train with dining cars of any class. Free Chair cars.

The Baltimore [illegible] Cars

The rates at the Jackson [illegible] fixed as follows: Breakfast [illegible] 25c, Dinner 35c, Supper 35c. [illegible] be supplied with the best the market afford. Open all night. [illegible]

SPECTACLES [illegible]

THE VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LINE

Commencing [illegible] will run a [illegible] Sleeping Car between St Louis and New York [illegible] St Louis, St Louis and New York [illegible] Cars

[illegible]

SPENCER [illegible]
HARDWARE [illegible]
A. H. GERMAIN,
12 Pike's Peak Avenue

W. H. McIntyre.

Real Estate & Insurance

Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW YORK

Money to Loan

Buy and Sell Real Estate

[illegible] Properties in All Parts of the City.

[illegible] First class Insurance. Life Insurance. Accident Insurance.

[illegible] Assets

[illegible] New York [illegible]

All Losses Promptly Settled.

[illegible]

Opera House Block, Colorado Springs.

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET [illegible] TEJON STREET

New Goods, Low Prices.

[illegible]

P. ERICKSON.

SAVE MONEY

We will give you a discount of

TEN PER CENT.

[illegible] Nov. 15. Our prices at prices we guarantee to be from 15 to 25 per cent less than Denver quotations. If you have Etchings, Paintings, or Engravings to frame we can give you the most satisfactory work in the [illegible]

The Consolidated Stationery Co.
No. 11 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

Entire Stock of Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Optical Goods and

JEWELRY!

This is a legitimate sale, as the business is to be closed up permanently.

A. G. EARLE.

THE ALTA VISTA!

The following is the Bill of Fare of The Alta Vista for Sunday, October 27, 1889:

[illegible] Corned Beef with Cranberry Sauce. Oyster Patties, a la Reine

[illegible] Turkey with Cranberry Sauce. Loin of Beef, au Jus

[illegible] of Beef with Mushrooms. Baked Compote of Apples

[illegible] Green Peas.

Boiled and Mashed Potatoes

Mince Pie. Suet Pudding. Cream Pie.

Ice Cream. Rose Bavoir. Assorted Cake

Fruit. Raisins. Nuts

Coffee. Sweet Milk.

Cheese and Crackers

MRS. H. H. STEVENS, Manager.

OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

The Felix A Vincent Company

EVA VINCENT

[illegible]

FATHER AND SON

[illegible]

THE BONNIE [illegible]

[illegible] Ticket office [illegible]

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT

Have the largest assortment of

Ladies', Children's and Misses' CLOAKS

[illegible] shown in Colorado Springs. Prices guaranteed to be as cheap as the cheapest. They request [illegible] before purchasing. Money [illegible] their [illegible] assortment of remnants of Moquette, Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at half price

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

COAL MAITLAND LUMP MAITLAND NUT FRANCEVILLE LUMP.

[illegible] what you want for your fuel [illegible] your house with soft and [illegible] warm and the kitchen.

Union Ice & Coal Co. 38 West Colorado st, Telephone 21.

STORE -:- BROS.,
17 East Huerfano St.

COAL

	Per Ton
RED ASH LUMP	[illegible]
CANON COAL LUMP	[illegible]
VICTOR LUMP	[illegible]
VICTOR EGG	[illegible]

PIKE VIEW COAL [illegible] the best south of town for sale by this firm.

The Victor Lump for stoves and furnaces [illegible]

No. 9 North Tejon St.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,

No. 9 North Tejon St

Real Estate : Insurance : Loans : Collections

AGENT FOR AUSTIN BLUFF LOTS. The finest suburban residence location combining view of mountains and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees, unequalled as a health location; pure air, pure water, no smoke no dust, plenty of sunshine. Lots in this beautiful suburb are large size, from one to four acres, being thus well adapted for fine residences. Only twenty minutes drive from center of our city. A motor line is already projected and will no doubt be built this coming season. Do not fail to examine this locality before purchasing. Carriage always in attendance to show property

ALSO AGENT for the most desirable lots in Boulder Heights Addition. We handle only first class properties, and can guarantee satisfaction in every case. Buy only the best. It does not pay you to invest in a desirable locality and certainly will not pay you to invest at all. Choice properties, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city

Choice Lots for Sale in the North End Additions.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE from $250 upward. The Street Car Line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of the city should examine these properties at once.

$25,000—To Loan on Approved Security at Eight Per Cent.—$25,000

INSURANCE Carefully Written at Lowest Rates and in Established First-Class Companies. Losses promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

[illegible] eight large rooms, North Weber street newly papered throughout, four closets large closets, bath, etc, complete. Also good barn and carriage houses

Six room cottage, Monument street, near Tejon. Large lot, [illegible] bath, 40

Three room house—East Kiowa street, $15

Six room house, North Tejon street, 30

Six room house—No 325 South Cascade avenue, $30

Five room cottage, Platte ave., near Weber Street. Also good barn. 25

FURNISHED.

Seven room house, North Nevada avenue, near Acacia Park 60

House 8 rooms, bath, front on South Park 50

Four room cottage—With bath room: East Kiowa street, $15

The finest [illegible] on Institute Heights, [illegible] also good stable, carriage house, etc

HOTEL—The Hotel "Brunswick," at Fountain, Colorado. Twelve large rooms, furnished, good cellar, etc. Only $25 per month.

FOR SALE.

Very [illegible] Corners—Lot 50x100, corner Cheyenne and Cascade Avenues

Good 8 Room House, Corner lot, Corona st, $2,000, or should cash, balance on time.

3 Room House—South Cascade, $1,300.

Two room house, Lot 50x140, Rio Grande st, $750.

(Good 5 room house, cellar, etc., S. Nevada ave. Fine lot, $2,000.

The finest corner lot 150x100, North Nevada avenue—South and west front

New Hotel, 4 Rooms

Five room house, Weber street [illegible] $2,750.

FOR SALE.

Brick house 9 rooms, bath room, etc. Lot 100x150, convenient to Pike's Peak ave.

One of the Finest Residences, North Nevada ave., Pikes Peak ave. 9 rooms, bath, etc

Two Choice lots, North Nevada Ave. Party anxious to sell.

Double house, North Cascade avenue, in all 17 rooms, new and modern in style. This property can be sold at a sacrifice if taken shortly. Only $2 per cent on investment.

[illegible] North Nevada ave Price [illegible]

The finest lot, 150 feet on west side Cascade avenue south of the College

FOR SALE.

The most desirable lots on Institute and Boulder Heights

Desirable corner lot, 100x150, Cascade avenue, with 5 room house. Room for several additional small houses. Good location to rent additional houses. Very desirable house, North Weber street. Seven large airy rooms. Also good closets, bath room. Upon first floor complete. This can be sold either furnished or quite reduced.

Seven room house, South Tejon street, near the Park. This house is almost new. Very convenient. Offered at low price

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - - No. 9 North Tejon Street.

MERRILL & DENTON!

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,

NO. 106 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

CENTRAL OFFICE for the North End Addition, Boulder Heights Addition, North Colorado Springs, Summit Park and other Important Plats. Some Good Ranches.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FAVORABLE TERMS! INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES!

We have also a list of miscellaneous properties comprising the best offered for sale in the city and its environs.

[illegible]

MERRILL & DENTON, - - - - - - - - No. 106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Pike's Peak Avenue.

EDWARD FERRIS

102 Second Floor.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS!

Agent for Eastern Capitalists.

Money to Loan! | MONEY | Money to Loan!

In Sums to Suit Borrowers, from $500 to $10,000.

Improved Properties.

[illegible]

Improved Properties.

[illegible]

Improved Properties.

[illegible]

Ranches.

[illegible]

Vacant Lots

[illegible]

Special.

[illegible]

Pueblo Property.

[illegible]

On all the above terms will be made easy.

WILBUR & WOLF,

22 South Tejon Street.

SUITS DEPARTMENT—SPECIAL

JUST RECEIVED: [illegible] Suits, Heavy Dresses and Wrappers. We are also [illegible] Jackets and Jacquets ever brought [illegible] Examine our stock before the sizes are broken

Competent dressmaking done in connection with the house. Work guaranteed

New Styles in Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Window Draperies.

WILBUR & WOLF, - - 22 S. Tejon St.

Lenses Ground

To Order, to Overcome Unequal Refraction.

Frames Built to fit the Face. Eyes Tested Free. Oculists' Prescriptions Filled. Glasses accurately fitted by

PROF. J. ROSENTHAL,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
23 1-2 North Tejon Street.

8 Per Cent. STRAIGHT! 8 Per Cent.

No Commission!

MONEY TO LOAN!

F. W. KEFERSTEIN,

8 Per Cent. ROOM 13, PRUETT BLK. 8 Per Cent.

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